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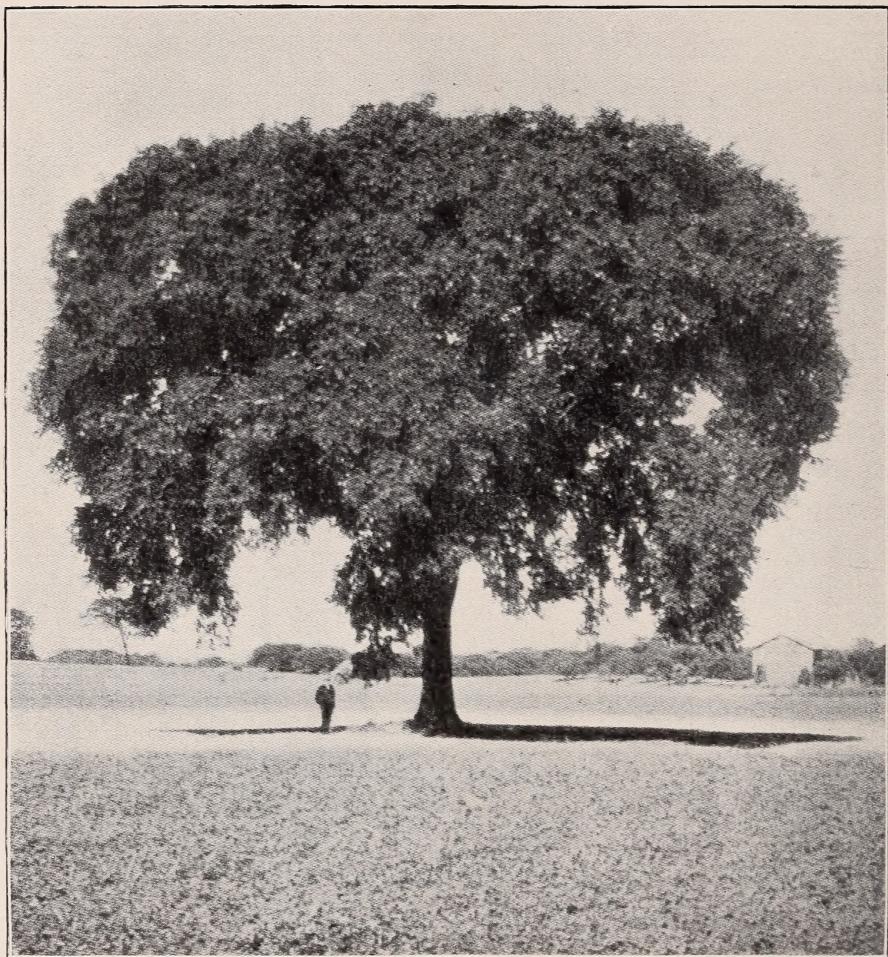


CHOICE
TREES
AND
HARDY
SHRUBS

FRED'K W. KELSEY

150 BROADWAY

NEW YORK



SPECIMEN ULMUS AMERICANA.

(American Elm.)

General Catalogue, 1904.



Choice Hardy Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Herbaceous Plants, Fruits, Etc.

26th Edition.

Number 52.

Frederick W. Kelsey,

150 Broadway and

75 Liberty Street,

**Telephone (Long Distance): 1169 Courtland.
Cable Address: "Kelenwood, New York."**

NEW YORK.

P r e f a c e .

This new and revised Catalogue contains a very complete selection of the most desirable Trees, Shrubs and hardy Plants in all departments. As both the botanical and common names of the varieties are arranged in alphabetical order with a complete index on pages seventy-nine and eighty, the catalogue may be found convenient for ready reference.

THE NURSERY BUSINESS has passed the primitive stage, and under the present methods of selection and distribution, the best stock in this country and abroad is furnished in far greater variety than is possible in "picking out" the material in any one Nursery or from several Nurseries. With my system of direct importations from carefully selected stock in the leading Nurseries in Europe, and contracts for growing and special selection with many of the best growers of hardy stock in this country, almost every variety of Trees and hardy Plants of reliable quality and condition is furnished at lowest current prices.

SPECIALTIES. For more than twenty years the beautiful Japanese Maples, hardy Rhododendrons, Kalmias and hardy Azaleas have been with me a specialty and my stock is of proven excellence, having given the greatest satisfaction in many of the largest plantations in the country. Particular attention is also given to furnishing large lists and large quantities at lowest wholesale prices.

SPECIMEN TREES, specially grown, many times transplanted, moved with ball, and selected for immediate effect and for formal gardens, are furnished in large variety and at reasonable prices.

THE QUALITY of all stock is a matter of first consideration. Much care is exercised in having all material properly grown and transplanted, and the digging and packing done under the most approved methods to insure, in both long and short distance shipments, the arrival of the stock in perfect condition.

SAMPLES provide an efficient and inexpensive way of judging of the quality and value of stock, and where furnished with the customary proposal are more reliable than the much more costly methods of looking over the same material in nursery rows. Samples are submitted or inspection invited where there is question as to the quality of stock desired.

SHIPMENTS are made when the stock is in best condition for removal, usually during March and April in spring; October and November in autumn. Most Deciduous Trees succeed well in either season. Evergreens as a rule are better moved in spring.

PRICES are of F. O. B. New York, and stock is forwarded under the low Trunk Line classification rates; or if by express at 20% discount from schedule express rates. On stock furnished at special net prices and in carload lots, freight charges follow from point of shipment.

PACKING. There is no charge for labor and cost of packing excepting the customary charge of the actual cost of boxes or bales necessary in protecting the stock in the best possible condition.

THE SUCCESS in transplanting depends as much or more on the treatment given hardy Trees and Plants when received than upon the quality of the stock. Over this treatment the Establishment furnishing the material has no possible voice or control. For this reason arbitrary claims for deductions on account of losses from defective treatment cannot be allowed. All stock is carefully graded and put up in good condition for successful transplanting, and if properly cared for on arrival little or no loss should result. Should unaccountable losses occur an equitable arrangement as to replacing will always be made.

LANDSCAPE PLANS. In the proper treatment of all ornamental grounds carefully considered landscape plans are as important as are architects' plans in building construction; and grievous mistakes—costly to remedy in future—are thus not infrequently avoided. The best results usually obtain where competent men are employed for this work. While conversant with the best examples of landscape treatment in this country and in Europe, no pretense is made of being a Landscape Architect; but I am always glad to advise regarding competent specialists for this work and these improvements, without charge, and when desired arrange for landscape work with the furnishing of requisite planting material at reasonable cost.

GARDENERS' POSITIONS. I have always on my books a list of competent head-gardeners and assistant gardeners, such as can be recommended as reliable and trustworthy for filling these positions satisfactorily. There is no charge for registering or for this service; the pleasure or satisfaction from a country estate depending as it does so largely upon loyal, competent service in the gardening department.

FRED'K W. KELSEY.

Deciduous Shade Trees.

THE DECIDUOUS TREES described below comprise all of the best hardy varieties, from which a judicious selection can be readily made for effective planting.

THE ARRANGEMENT of the botanical with the more common English names of the varieties will facilitate ready reference.

THE SIZE OR HEIGHT each variety attains is also indicated in Roman numerals.

I.	Denoting a size of 50 to 80 feet.
II.	" " " 25 to 50 "
III.	" " " 10 to 25 "
IV.	" " " 5 to 10 "

FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT selected Specimens and large, extra size Trees for Ornamental planting and street purposes, are furnished at very reasonable prices.

PRICES. The prices noted are for single specimens of the usual sizes as generally selected for permanent planting. All this stock, and smaller sizes for Nursery planting, are supplied by the 100 and 1,000 and in carload lots at lowest current prices.

THE BEST FLOWERING TREES, Colored Foliage Trees, Trees for Street Planting, Extra Large Trees and Small Size Trees for Nursery Planting, are alphabetically classified on pages 17 and 18.

ACACIA nemu. ROSE COLORED LOCUST (III).

Rose colored flowers, very profuse and beautiful, and has graceful, delicate foliage. \$1. For other varieties of ACAEIA see ROBINIA.

ACER campestre. ENGLISH OR CORK-BARKED MAPLE (III). Slow-growing, stocky; roundish habit, handsome foliage. 75 cts. and \$1.

ACER circinatum. ROUND-LEAVED or VINE MAPLE (III). A novelty from the Pacific coast. Of dwarf and branching habit and of slow growth. Remarkable for showy foliage in October. 50 cts. to \$1.

ACER crispum. CRISP-LEAVED MAPLE (II). A rare variety, of medium size and compact growth; deeply cut, crimped foliage; unique and effective. \$1.

ACER colchicum rubrum or laetum. RED CHICUM MAPLE (II). From Japan. Tree of medium size and rounded form. The young growth of wood and foliage is of a bright crimson color; not entirely hardy in this latitude. 75 cts.

ACER dasycarpum. WHITE or SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE (I). Rapid growth, large size; foliage bright green above and silvery white underneath; desirable for street planting, and for groups where immediate effect is important. 50 cts. to \$5 each. Low rates per 100 and 1,000 of different sizes.

ACER dasycarpum crispum. CRISP-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE (II). Foliage deeply cut and curled; of medium, rather compact growth; a new and beautiful variety. 75 cts.

ACER macrophyllum. LARGE-LEAVED MAPLE (II). Native of Oregon; large and slightly indented leaves. 50 cts.

ACER negundo. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE or Box ELDER (II). Spreading habit and of rapid growth. 50 cts. to \$2. Low prices in quantity.

ACER negundo alba variegata (III). One of the most effective of all hardy foliage trees; grown in standard, pyramid and dwarf form. Leaves

clear white or variegated white and green, with distinct variegation and beautiful clear color. As hardy as the common Negundo but slower in growth. Standards; stout stems and well formed heads.; \$15 to \$25 per dozen; pyramids and bush form \$7.50 to \$12.50 per dozen.

ACER negundo aurea (III). A new and very distinct variety of similar habit and growth to the alba variegata, bright golden yellow foliage. A clear and decided color, effective and permanent. Standards and bush form, as shrubs, same sizes and prices as alba variegata above.

ACER Pennsylvanicum. STRIPED-BARKED MAPLE (II). A native tree of moderate growth; rounded form; bark marked with reddish stripes, light green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

ACER platinoides. NORWAY MAPLE (I). Large, handsome tree, of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep green foliage. Compact habit, vigorous grower, one of the best for street or park purposes. 50 cts. to \$5 each. Special prices per 100 or 1,000.

ACER platinoides atropurpurea. BROAD-LEAVED PURPLE MAPLE (II). One of the most valuable of the newer foliage trees. Its hardness, easy growth, freedom from insects and disease and clearly distinct and permanent color make it especially desirable. In size and form of leaf and habit of growth very much like the Norway Maple. The foliage and leaf stalks are a distinct maroon red or a reddish purple color, quite permanent in mid-summer, and especially distinct in spring and autumn. \$1 to \$2 each; \$10 to \$20 per dozen.

ACER platanoides dissectum. CUT-LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE (III). Compact growth, with dense dark green, deeply cut foliage. One of the best cut-leaved varieties; rare. \$1.

ACER platanoides laciniatum. EAGLE'S CLAW NORWAY MAPLE (III). A variety of the Norway, with deeply cut, sharp-pointed leaves, resembling in form an eagle's claw; rare. \$1 to \$2.

ACER platanoides undulatum. Variety of NORWAY MAPLE (II). Fine dark green foliage; spreading, rounded form; fine. \$1 and \$1.50.

ACER pseudo-platanus. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE (II). Rapid grower, with very large, dark green foliage. A fine street tree. 50 cts. to \$5.00

ACER pseudo platanus-bicolor. Variety of SYCAMORE MAPLE (II). Greenish white foliage, changing to yellowish white; permanent variation. \$1 to \$1.50.

ACER pseudo-platanus foliis atropurpureis. A tree of similar growth to the common PURPLE SYCAMORE MAPLE (II), but with richer, darker foliage. \$1.

ACER pseudo-platanus purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE (II). Tree of robust habit; leaves deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. 75 cts.

ACER pseudo-platanus Worlei. WORLE'S GOLDEN-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE (II). Foliage bright yellow in spring, changing later in the season. Valuable for grouping with purple-leaved varieties. \$1.

ACER rubrum. RED or SCARLET MAPLE (II). Indigenous to this climate. Leaves bright red in early spring, and changing in fall to bright scarlet. 50 cts. to \$3.

ACER rubrum drummondii. Variety SCARLET MAPLE (III). Of dwarf habit, large red leaves; strong, compact growth. \$1.

ACER rubrum globosum. (III). A medium-sized tree of slow growth. The foliage is large, dark green on the upper surface and whitish gray on the lower side. The flowers are scarlet, very brilliant. \$1.

ACER Reitenbachii. REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE (II). A fine and striking variety, with dark purple foliage, which retains its color through the season. \$1 to \$2.

ACER saccharinum. SUGAR or ROCK MAPLE (I). Very straight and graceful proportions, with foliage resembling that of the Norway Maple. Fine for ornament or shade. Very fine stock, including extra sizes, at low prices. 50 cts. to \$4.

ACER saccharinum monumentalis. MONUMENTAL SUGAR MAPLE (II). Pyramidal in form; beautiful tinted foliage. A handsome variety. \$1.50 and \$2.

ACER Schwedlerii. SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY MAPLE (II). A valuable variety, of slow growth, reddish purple leaves and leaf stalks. \$1 to \$2.

ACER spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE (II). A small rugged variety, well adapted to small groups. Leaves small, flowers greenish white in upright thick clusters. 50 cts. to \$1.

ACER striatum. STRIPED BARK MAPLE (III). A small to medium sized tree with large foliage. The green and white striped bark is peculiar to this variety. 50 cts. to \$1.

ACER tartarium. TARTARIAN MAPLE (III). Shrubby growth, of medium size; small leaves. 35 cts. to \$1.

ACER tartarium ginnale. SIBERIAN MAPLE (IV). Of dwarf habit and very hardy. Smaller leaves than the above. 50 cts. to \$1.25.

ACER tricolor. TRICOLOR-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE (II). Fine variety of European Sycamore; leaves variegated white, red and green. \$1.

ACER Wierii lacinatum. WIER'S CUT LEAVED SILVER MAPLE (I). Stately and handsome tree, with delicately cut leaves and graceful half-drooping branches. One of the finest ornamental trees; vigorous, rapid growth; can be pruned in compact form. 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100.

ACER JAPONICUM.

Japanese Maples. (IV.)

These beautiful small trees have been one of my specialties for many years. Though classed as trees their dwarf habit makes them more effective when grouped, or massed in borders, and treated as hardy shrubs. For forming permanent beds of color and delicate foliage they are unsurpassed. When grown in groups or borders, planted three to five feet apart, they give one of the most beautiful results in foliage effect possible in the use of hardy stock.

The principal varieties as described below have proven hardy and are easily grown. The crimson red foliage of the Atropurpureum, Sanguineum and Ornatum varieties is particularly striking and beautiful, and wonderfully effective either in specimens or groups.

To meet the demand for assortments of the best varieties of these hardy Japanese Maples, case collections are furnished of fine plants; especially selected for group and border planting, and of the choicest hardy kinds, both for immediate and permanent effects.

FULL CASE COLLECTIONS OF FIFTY PLANTS, comprising a full assortment of the choicest hardy varieties, extra. \$125; selected, \$100; first size, \$75; medium size, \$50.

HALF CASE COLLECTIONS OF TWENTY-FIVE PLANTS, extra, \$62.50; selected, \$50; first size, \$37.50; medium size, \$25; \$50 to \$100 per 100; plants, 75 cts. to \$1.50 each; extra specimens, \$3 to \$10.

The following comprise the best varieties of the hardy Japanese Maples:

ACER aconitifolium. A picturesque and rare variety with deeply cut green foliage.

ACER atropurpureum. DARK RED-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Of compact growth; leaves of a beautiful dark purplish red or claret color,

delicately and deeply cut. One of the most beautiful small trees or shrubs known.

ACER atropurpureum dissectum or ornatum. RED CUT-LEAVED WEEPING JAPAN MAPLE. The foliage of this variety is a rich claret color, and



ACER ATROPURPUREUM DISSECTUM. JAPANESE MAPLE

as delicately cut as the finest fern. Form dwarf and compact, of a distinct weeping habit. One of the most effective varieties.

ACER atropurpurea nigrum. A very effective form of the atropurpureum, with larger, darker crimson or purple leaves.

ACER atropurpureum variegatum. VARIEGATED PURPLE-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Similar to above, foliage variegated with pink. Distinct.

ACER aureum. GOLD BROAD LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. A very beautiful variety, of slow, compact growth; leaves broad, of a bright golden color, often suffused with a shade of green.

ACER filicifolium. FERN-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Dark vivid green, delicately cut foliage. One of the best of the light foliage kinds.

ACER palmatum. PALM-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Rich green, changing to crimson in autumn.

ACER pictum album. LIGHT VARIEGATED JAPAN MAPLE. Large green leaf with distinct white variegation.

ACER pictum aureum. GOLD-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. A form of the aureum, with more deeply lobed, sharper-pointed leaves.

ACER polymorphum. One of the most vigorous of the Japan Maples. Small reddish green leaves with deep lobes, red leaf stalks.

ACER polymorphum atropurpureum pinnatifidum. Leaves long and narrow; rich purple and crimson red; very choice.

ACER polymorphum crispum. CURLLED-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Small pointed leaves. Tree of low growth.

ACER polymorphum dissectum roseo pictis. CUT-LEAVED VARIEGATED JAPAN MAPLE. Very dwarf, with lace-like leaves, variegated with delicate shades of white, yellow, pink and green in new growth.

ACER reticulatum. RETICULATED JAPAN MAPLE. Bright green, variegated with yellowish green lines. Effective in contrast.

ACER roseo-marginatum. ROSE-MARGINED JAPAN MAPLE. Bright leaf, bordered with a distinct variegated margin of rosy pink.

ACER sanguineum. BLOOD-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Leaves lobed, of a beautiful reddish crimson; of dwarf, compact growth. One of the best.

ACER sanguineum crispum. More spreading in habit than the above, foliage prominently lobed and blood-red in color.

ACER scolopendifolium rubrum. SCALLOPED JAPAN MAPLE. Deeply cut, narrow leaves, of a rich claret color. Very graceful.

ACER versicolor. VARIOUS-COLORED JAPAN MAPLE. Foliage distinctly variegated with red, yellow and white. A unique and interesting variety.

Other varieties can be supplied.

AESCRULUS alba flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT (I). Has no superior as a single ornamental tree. \$1.

AESCRULUS Brioti. A variety of the *A. rubicunda* (II), with dark red flowers. \$2.

AESCRULUS foliis aureo variegatis. GOLDEN VARIEGATED HORSE-CHESTNUT (II). Bright, golden foliage. \$1 and \$1.50.

AESCRULUS glabra. OHIO BUCKEYE (II). Of very rapid growth, with large smooth leaves. Yellow flowers, appearing early in spring. 50 cts. to \$1.75.

AESCRULUS hippocastanum. COMMON WHITE FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT (I). Large, handsome tree of regular outline, very hardy and free from disease. Covered in May with magnificent panicles of flowers. Extremely ornamental. 50 cts. to \$2. Very low prices per 100 and 1,000 for different sizes.

AESCRULUS Memmingerii. MEMMINGER'S HORSE-CHESTNUT (II). Handsome, compact growth; foliage dotted with white. Effective for the lawn. \$1.

AESCRULUS rubicunda. SCARLET RED-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT (II). Medium size, with large panicles of showy red flowers. A beautiful tree. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

AESCRULUS rubicunda pendula. A weeping variety of the RED-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT (II). New and choice. \$1 to \$2.

AESCRULUS pavia. SMOOTH-FRUITED HORSE-CHESTNUT (II). 50 cts. to \$1.

AESCRULUS pavia atrosanguinea. (II). A dwarf variety. Leaves smooth. Showy dark red flowers. \$1.

AESCRULUS pavia macrostachya. See PAVIA MACROSTACHYA, under DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

AESCRULUS pavia rubra. THE SMALL BUCKEYE (II). Indigenous to Virginia and North Carolina. Resembles the glabra, but is much smaller; has dark reddish brown flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.

AESCRULUS pavia Whitleyii. (II). Has bright red flowers and large dark leaves. Very handsome. \$1.

AESCRULUS turbinata. (I). A Japanese variety, of large size, with correspondingly large leaves. Very fine and rare. \$2.

AILANTHUS glandulosus. (I). Native of Japan. Long feathery foliage, rapid grower, free from disease and insects. 50 cts. to \$1.

ALNUS firma. JAPAN ALDER (II). Fine foliage, rapid grower. Rare. \$1 to \$2.

ALNUS glutinosus. EUROPEAN or COMMON ALDER (II). Very rapid grower, and adapted to a moist location. 35 cts. to \$1.

ALNUS incana laciniata. (II). A very handsome tree with regularly cut leaves. \$1.

ALNUS laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ALDER (II). A very ornamental variety, with dark green, deeply cut leaves. 50 cts.

ALNUS laciniata imperialis. IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED ALDER (II). Very graceful, slender and stately; large deeply cut leaves. Vigorous, hardy, desirable for the lawn. \$1 to \$1.50.

ALNUS tiliacea. LINDEN-LEAVED ALDER (III). An ornamental variety of medium size; large, handsome, dark green foliage. 75 cts.

AMELANCHIER Botryapium. SHADBLOW or JUNEERRY (II). Masses of white flowers in early spring. Fine, 50 cts.; smaller sizes, very low prices per 1,000.

AMELANCHIER spicata. (II). Beautiful spikes of white flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.

AMYGDALUS Davidiana. ALBA'S WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND (III). Pink flowers; fine. 50 and 75 cts. For dwarf varieties see DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

AMYGDALUS ovalis. OVAL-LEAVED ALMOND (IV). Makes a very pretty tree when grafted, 5 or 6 feet high. White flowers; bright scarlet berries in the fall. 75 cts.

AMYGDALUS flore rosea plena. LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND (IV). Fine, rapid-growing, with magnificent double, rose-red blossoms in spring. 50 cts.

AMYGDALUS Persica. See PERSICA.

ANDROMEDA arborea. SORREL TREE (III). A medium or small sized tree, bearing clusters of white flowers in mid-summer. The leaves turn a beautiful red in autumn; very fine. 50 and 75 cts. Special prices per 100 and 1,000.

For other varieties of ANDROMEDAS see EVERGREEN SHRUBS, also SHRUBS.

ARALIA Japonica. (IV). A dwarf tree, in summer has large trusses of white flowers;

prickly stem; in autumn has purplish red seed vessels. 35 and 50 cts. See page 9.

ARALIA mandshurica. (III). Leaves hairy, and prickly bipinnate. 50 cts. to \$1.

ARALIA pentaphylla. (III). A small to medium sized tree, having fine foliage. 35 to 75 cts.

ARALIA spinosa. HERCULES CLUB (III). A small tree, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet, singularly shaped, thorny stems and long pinnate foliage. Handsome clusters or panicles of large white flowers in August. Very effective for massing or group planting. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices per 100.

ASIMINA triloba. PAWPAW (III). Slow growing; silver gray bark; edible fruit, oval shape, three inches long. 50 cts.

BETULA alba. EUROPEAN WHITE WEEPING BIRCH (I). Silvery bark. Its slender branches after four or five years assume a graceful, drooping habit. 50 cts. to \$2.

BETULA atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BIRCH (II). Light bark; distinct purple foliage. \$1.

BETULA fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL BIRCH (II). Elegant habit; pyramidal, like Lombardy Poplar, with silvery white bark. Very distinct and ornamental. \$1 to \$2.

BETULA lenta. THE FAMILIAR SWEET BIRCH (II). Dark brown bark. Similar to Wild Cherry. 35 cts. to \$1.

BETULA lutea. YELLOW BIRCH (II). Golden yellow bark; rapid grower. 50 cts. to \$1.

BETULA nana. DWARF BIRCH (IV). A bushy shrub, seldom attaining a height of more than 12 feet; branches numerous, small, sharply crenated leaves. 75 cts.

BETULA nana pendula. DWARF WEEPING WHITE BIRCH (IV). Branches taking on a drooping habit as tree grows older, eventually touching the ground. \$1.50 to 2.

BETULA nigra. RIVER OR RED BIRCH (II). American species; moderate growth, fine foliage; reddish brown bark. 50 cts. to \$1.

BETULA papyracea. PAPER OR CANOE BIRCH (I). Native of America. Large tree, with brilliant white bark; large handsome leaves. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices per 100.

BETULA pendula laciniata. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH (I). A superb tree; its long, slender drooping branches, silvery bark and delicately cut foliage rank it among the most beautiful trees. 75 cts. to 3.

BETULA pendula Youngii. YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH (III). When grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet in height forms a pendulous head, whose slender shoots droop gracefully to the ground. \$1 to \$1.50.

BETULA populifolia. AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH (II). Rapid growth; leaves smooth and glossy. 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

BETULA pubescens. DOWNY-LEAVED BIRCH (II). Resembles the European White Birch, but of more vigorous habit; small roundish leaves. 75 cts.

BETULA pumila. (IV). A bushy shrub-like tree having small leaves. Flourishes best in low ground. 50 cts.

BETULA tristis. (II). One of the finest varieties of EUROPEAN BIRCH. Of pendulous habit. \$1.

BETULA urticifolia. NETTLE-LEAVED BIRCH. (II). Rather slow growth, dark green leaves, deeply cut. 75 cts.

BROUSSONETIA papyrifera. COMMON PAPER MULBERRY (II). A small round-headed tree, good for city as well as country planting. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

CARPINUS Americana. AMERICAN HORNBEAM or WATER BEECH (II). Valuable for hedges. 25 to 50 cts. Low rates in quantity.

CARPINUS betulus. EUROPEAN HORNBEAM or WATER BEECH (III). Grows slowly; thick foliage. Adapted for hedges; can be made an impenetrable wall. 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100 and 1,000.

CARYA alba. Hickory. For all varieties, see NUT TREES.

CARYA olivaeformis. PECAN NUT. See NUT TREES.

CASTANEA. Chestnut. For all varieties, see NUT TREES.

CATALPA aurea variegata. GOLDEN CATALPA. (II). Medium-sized tree; rapid grower; leaves a beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, changing to green later in the season. 75 cts. to \$1.

CATALPA Atropurpurea. (II). A new hardy Catalpa of moderately rapid growth. Many of the new leaves are clear red or crimson and remain a rich red color for weeks. A desirable novelty. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

CATALPA Bungei. (IV). Dwarf; grown in bush form, makes a compact bush with large showy foliage. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

CATALPA Bungei. (IV). Standards; grown in tree form; compact, round heads, large glossy foliage. Very valuable and most effective for formal planting where Bay Trees cannot be successfully grown. Perfectly hardy. \$1 to \$5. See page 13.

CATALPA Kämpferi. (II). Large-flowering Japanese variety. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

CATALPA purpurea. (II). Large purple flower, rapid grower; retains its color well. 50 cts. to \$1.

CATALPA speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. (I). Of very rapid growth; large leaves; very hardy. Valuable for street planting. 50 cts. to \$1.75. Low rates per 100 or 1,000.

CATALPA syringæfolia or **bignonioides**, DWARF JAPAN HYBRID. (II). Large, showy foliage; fragrant white and purple flowers in mid-summer. 50 and 75 cts.

CATALPA Teas' Japan Hybrid. (III). Spreading habit; flowers white, dotted with purple; fragrant, a profuse bloomer. 50 cts.

CEDRELA sinensis. (II). A beautiful hardy tree resembling the Ailanthus, large, pinnate, handsome foliage, long drooping panicles of inodorous small white flowers; last of June. \$1.50 to \$2.50. See page 16.



ARALIA JAPONICA.

(See page 8.)

CELTIS Australis. EUROPEAN NETTLE TREE. (II). Strong growth; flexible branches; gray bark, spotted with white; dark green leaves. 50 cts.

CELTIS occidentalis. AMERICAN NETTLE TREE. (II). Rare variety; numerous slender horizontally spreading branches and thick, rough bark; pointed leaves, bright shiny green. 50 and 75 cts. Low rates per 100.

CERASUS caproniana ranunculiflora. RANUNCULUS-LIKE FLOWERING CHERRY. (III). Upright grower, producing large, double white flowers, like those of Ranunculus. 60 cts. to \$1.

CERASUS flore alba plena. LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY (II). A fine sort, of rapid growth, flowering into nearly a mass of white bloom. 50 cts.; extra, 75 cts. and \$1.

CERASUS Japonica pendula. JAPAN WEEPING CHERRY (III). Strong growth; feathery, graceful, single white flowers, red fruit. One of the finest of the small-headed weeping cherries. Rare. \$1 to \$1.75.

CERASUS padus. EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY (II). A small symmetrical tree that bears white flowers in drooping clusters in great abundance. 35 and 50 cts.

CERASUS Padus variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED BIRD CHERRY (II). Small, with drooping branches. Leaves variegated. 50 cts.

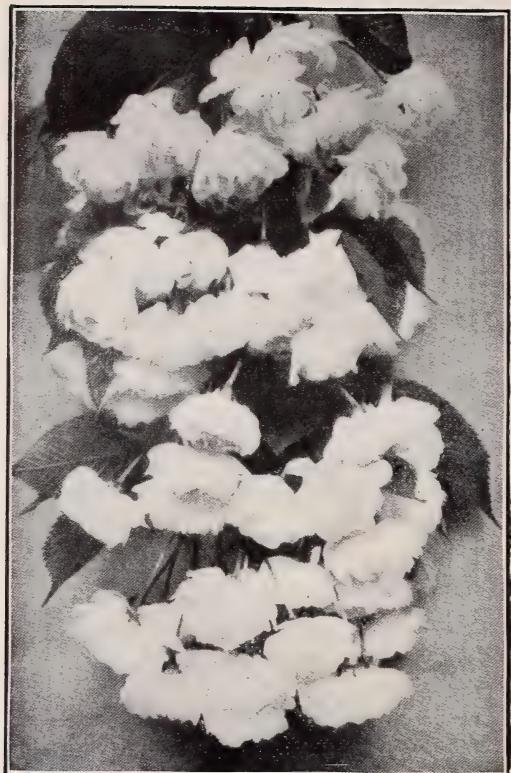
CERASUS pumila pendula. DWARF WEEPING CHERRY (III). Grafted standard high, this makes a very curious and beautiful little round-headed, drooping tree, with small fruit. \$1.

CERASUS rosea pendula. JAPAN WEEPING ROSE-FLOWERING CHERRY (III). A rare Japanese variety, graceful habit, having double rose-colored flowers. One of the finest small ornamental trees known. \$1 and \$1.50. See page 10.

I am delighted with the trees: their good size and healthy appearance. I feel that I have never spent money to such good advantage.

Lawrence, L. I.

M. P.



BLOOM OF CERASUS ROSEA PENDULA.
(See page 9.)

CERASUS semperflorens pendula. EVER-FLOWERING WEEPING CHERRY (III). Small tree, flowering and fruiting all summer. \$1.

CERASUS Sieboldii alba plena. SIEBOLD'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY (III). Semi-double white flowers. 50 cts.

CERASUS Sieboldii rubra plena. SIEBOLD'S DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING CHERRY (III). Semi-double white flowers, tinged with red. 75 cts. to \$1.25.

CERASUS Sinensis flore plena. CHINESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY (II). Large double white flowers. Fine. 50 to 75 cts.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonicum. (II). From Japan. Vigorous grower, compact pyramidal habit, heart-shaped, purplish leaves when young, like those of Judas tree. \$1 to \$2.

CERCIS Canadensis. AMERICAN JUDAS TREE or RED BUD (II). Covered with delicate rose-colored flowers which come before the leaves, which are heart-shaped and dark green. 25 to 75 cts. Low rates per 100.

CERCIS Japonica. JAPAN JUDAS TREE (IV). Small size, rounded form, deep shining green, heart-shaped leaves; flowers of a rich reddish purple covering the branches; a solid mass. One of the finest dwarf trees. 35 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. WHITE FRINGE TREE (IV). Large, thick, glossy leaves; racemes of

white flowers like cut paper. Grown also as a shrub. Fine plants, 50 cts.

CLADRASTUS tinctoria. VIRGILIA LUTEA. YELLOW WOOD (II). Moderate growth, light green foliage, turning yellow in autumn; white pea-shaped flowers, sweet-scented, covering the tree in long drooping racemes in June. \$1.

CORNUS florida. THE COMMON WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD (II). One of the best small-sized trees for general planting. 35 cts. to \$1.50. Low prices in quantity.

CORNUS florida rubra. NEW RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD (II). Very handsome in flower and foliage. Like the common Dogwood, the leaves turn a magnificent crimson in autumn. Flowers of a bright rosy red color, shading to a lighter hue toward edge of petals. A choice small ornamental tree. 75 cts to \$2.50.

CORNUS pendula. WEEPING DOGWOOD (IV). Weeping habit. Fine. 75 cts. to \$2. For other *CORNUS* see SHRUBS.

CRATÆGUS apiifolia. PARSLEY-LEAVED THORN (III). Leaves of a pale green color; finely cut; Single white flowers. \$1.

CRATÆGUS coccinea. SCARLET-FRUITED THORN (II). A native species. Large, single white flowers. Fruit brilliant. 50 cts. to \$1. See page 14.

CRATÆGUS coccinea flore pleno. DOUBLE SCARLET THORN (III). Fine habit, with luxuriant foliage; large, very double flowers, of a deep crimson color, with a scarlet shade. \$1.

CRATÆGUS coccinea flore pleno Paulii. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN (III). Bright carmine red flowers. 75 cts. and \$1.

CRATÆGUS cordata. WASHINGTON THORN (III). Blossoms early in June. The small fruit grows in numerous clusters. 35 to 75 cts.

CRATÆGUS Crus-galli. COCKSPUR THORN (III). Valuable native variety. Long sharp thorns and showy red fruit. 50 to 75 cts. Low rates per 100.

CRATÆGUS Crus-galli lucida odorata. GLOSSY-LEAVED THORN (III). Vigorous growth; branches numerous; leaves bright glossy green; white, fragrant flowers in June. 75 cts.

CRATÆGUS Crus-galli var. hybrida. HYBRID SMOOTH-LEAVED THORN (III). Smooth, shining leaves, flowers white; very handsome. 50 cts.

CRATÆGUS flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE THORN (III). Has small, double white flowers. 75 cts. and \$1.

CRATÆGUS nigra. BLACK-FRUITED THORN (III). Upright growth, with medium-sized lobed leaves; fruit black. 75 cts.

CRATÆGUS orientalis. (III). Entirely distinct variety. Fruit is orange-colored; fine. \$1.

CRATÆGUS oxyacantha. COMMON HAWTHORN (III). The English Quick or hedge plant. 25 to 75 cts. Plants for hedges per 100 or 1,000 at very low rates.

CRATÆGUS oxyacantha flore pleno. DOUBLE RED or SUPERB THORN (III). Handsome double, brilliant red flowers. \$1.

CRATÆGUS oxyacantha pendula. WEEPING SCARLET THORN (III). Variety of the SCARLET THORN. Drooping branches; fine. \$2.

CRATAEGUS oxyacantha pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL THORN (III). A good grower, pyramidal habit; fine foliage, single white flowers. \$1.

CRATAEGUS punicea. SINGLE SCARLET THORN (III). Of moderate growth and fine habit; flowers single scarlet, very fragrant; one of the best. \$1.

CRATAEGUS tanacetifolia. TANSY-LEAVED THORN (III). Fine large tree with dark leaves and yellow fruit. \$1.

CRATAEGUS tomentosa. (III). Similar to the tanacetifolia with large leaves and red fruit. \$1.

CYTISUS alpinus. ALPINE or SCOTCH LABURNUM (III). Late-flowering kind. 50 cts.

CYTISUS laburnum. COMMON LABURNUM or GOLDEN CHAIN (III). Smooth, shining leaves and beautiful racemes of yellow flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.

CYTISUS laburnum quercifolium. OAK-LEAVED LABURNUM PINNATE (III). Foliage like the English Oak. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

CYTISUS Parksii aurea. PARK'S GOLDEN-LEAVED LABURNUM (III). Valuable, owing to the effective character of the foliage and general beauty of the tree. Leaves of a permanent, distinct, bright yellow; flowers in long golden racemes of a different shade, similar to those of the common variety. \$1 to \$2.

DIOSPYROS Virginiana. PERSIMMON (II). Flowers small yellowish white. Well known in the South for its fruit. 35 cts. to \$1.

DIMORPHANTUS Mandshuricus. (III). Similar to Aralia spinosa, but of larger growth. Bears great panicles of white flowers in mid-summer. 50 cts. to \$2.

FAGUS cristata. CRESTED or CURLLED-LEAVED BEECH (III). Medium growth, small curled leaves. \$1.50.

FAGUS terruginea. AMERICAN BEECH (I). Compact form; smooth bark; glossy, attractive foliage. One of the finest American trees. 50 cts. and \$1.50. Low prices in quantity.

FAGUS heterophylla. FERN-LEAVED BEECH (III). One of the finest Beeches; compact and elegant habit, with beautifully cut foliage. \$1 to \$2.

FAGUS incisa. CUT-LEAVED BEECH (II). Fine erect free-growing tree, with deeply cut foliage. Of rare beauty and excellence. \$1 to \$2.

FAGUS macrophylla. BROAD-LEAVED BEECH (II). Of vigorous growth, with very large foliage; fine. \$2.

FAGUS pendula. WEEPING BEECH (I). Introduced from Belgium many years ago, and is one of the most remarkable and picturesque trees in cultivation. Large leaves, a dark, rich green color; the branches decidedly pendulous and of a tortuous and spreading habit. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

FAGUS purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED or COPPER BEECH (II). Discovered in a German forest. Elegant, reaching forty to fifty feet. Foliage purple, turning to crimson later, finally to a purplish green. 75 cts. to \$1.50. Different sizes at low rates per 100.

FAGUS purpurea pendula. PURPLE WEEPING BEECH (II). Foliage similar to preceding variety, but with a distinct pendulous habit, like the old Weeping Beech, much admired for its unique form and habit. Very rare. \$2 to \$3.

FAGUS purpurea Riversii. RIVERS' SMOOTH-LEAVED PURPLE BEECH (II). Most distinct purple and crimson red foliage. \$1 to \$5.

FAGUS purpurea rosea marginata. ROSE-MARINED PURPLE BEECH (III). Fine distinct novelty; variety of the Purple-Leaved Beech; beautiful rose-margined leaves. \$3.

FAGUS quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED BEECH (II). Dwarf habit; distinct, fine foliage. \$2.

FAGUS sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH (I). Compact and fine; makes a good hedge. 35, 50 cts. and \$1.25. Very low prices in quantity.

FAGUS sylvatica aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED BEECH (II). A fine novelty. Large golden leaves; very ornamental. \$3.

FRAXINUS Americana. AMERICAN WHITE ASH (II). Medium height, broad, round head; clean trunk. Very desirable. 50 cts. and \$1.75. Low rates for all sizes per 100.

FRAXINUS Americana Bosci. BOSC'S ASH (II). A native variety. Dark green leaves and hairy stems. Rare. \$1.

FRAXINUS Americana pannosa. CLOTH-LEAVED ASH (II). A tree from Carolina. Leaves very large and shoots covered with downy hairs. \$1.

FRAXINUS Americana punctata. GOLD-SPOTTED-LEAVED ASH (II). Strong grower, with small spotted leaves. 75 cts. and \$1.

FRAXINUS argentea marginata. SILVER-MARGIN ASH (II). Medium size; dark green leaves with silver margin and variegated foliage. \$1.

FRAXINUS atrovirens. DWARF CRISP-LEAVED ASH (III). Leaves dark green, tightly curled. \$1.

FRAXINUS aucubaeolia. AUCUBA-LEAVED ASH (II). Beautiful gold-blotted leaves like Japan Aucuba. A valuable tree for grouping with purple-leaved varieties. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

FRAXINUS aurea. GOLD-BARKED ASH (II). A conspicuous tree, particularly on account of yellow bark in winter and its twisted branches. \$1.

FRAXINUS excelsior. EUROPEAN ASH (II). Tree of rapid growth, spreading head, gray bark, pinnate leaves and black buds. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

FRAXINUS foliis aureis. GOLDEN-LEAVED ASH (II). Leaves bright golden yellow. \$1.

FRAXINUS globosa. DWARF GLOBE-HEADED ASH (III). Small foliage and of delicate growth. \$1.

FRAXINUS jaspidea. STRIPED BARK ASH (II). Medium size tree with bark striped with green and yellow. 75 cts.

FRAXINUS juglandifolia. WALNUT-LEAVED ASH (II). Medium size; rounded form with leaves of a bluish tint. Flowers in May. 75 cts.

FRAXINUS monophylla. SINGLED-LEAVED ASH (II). A fine tree with single broad leaves. \$1.

FRAXINUS monophylla laciniata. SINGLE CUT-LEAVED ASH (II). Fine variety; single leaves with finely cut margins. Very valuable. \$1.

FRAXINUS ormus. EUROPEAN FLOWERING ASH (III). Reaches a height of twenty to thirty feet. Greenish white flowers in large clusters early in June. \$1.

FRAXINUS pendula. COMMON WEEPING ASH (II). Fine lawn tree. Grows fast and occupies good space. \$1 to \$1.75.

FRAXINUS pendula aurea. GOLDEN WEEPING ASH (II). Similar to above, but with golden bark. \$2.

FRAXINUS pubescens. RED ASH (III). Similar to the White Ash, but smaller. \$1.

FRAXINUS quadrangulata. BLUE ASH (II). A native variety, known by its four-angled stems. 50 cts. to \$1.

FRAXINUS salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED ASH (II). A beautiful variety, of rapid growth and fine habit, with narrow leaves. 75 cts. to \$1.

FRAXINUS sambucifolia. AMERICAN BLACK SMALL ASH (II). Medium-sized tree; fine foliage. 75 cts.

FRAXINUS viridis. GREEN ASH (II). A variety from the Western states. 50 cts. to \$1.

GLEBITSCHIA Bujoti pendula. BUJOT'S WEEPING HONEY LOCUST (III). A handsome tree with graceful drooping branches. \$1 to \$2.

GLEBITSCHIA Sinensis. CHINESE HONEY LOCUST (II). Hardy, medium size tree. 75 cts.

GLEBITSCHIA triacanthos. HONEY LOCUST (II). A fine, rapid-growing tree, with delicate foliage. Valuable for hedges. 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 1,000.

GLYPTOSTROBUS Sinensis pendula. CHINESE WEEPING CYPRESS (III). Deciduous conifer of medium size and erect, conical habit; slender branches, horizontally drooping; green tufted foliage. Distinct, novel, ornamental. \$1.50.

GYMNOCLADUS Canadensis. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (II). Fine for ornamental planting. Bluish green leaves and rough bark. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

HOVENIA dulcis. (II). A large leaved Japanese tree, bearing white flowers in early June. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

JUGLANS. WALNUT. For all varieties, see NUT TREES.

JUGLANS cinerea. BUTTERNUT. See NUT TREES.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata and **Japonica.** (II) Bright yellow flowers in July; pinnate foliage. Distinct. 75 cts. and \$1.

LARIX Europea. EUROPEAN LARCH (I). The common variety. 50 cts. to \$2. For small transplanting sizes per 1,000, see page 18.

LARIX Kæmpferi. (II). From Japan. Foliage a light green, turning to a golden yellow in fall. \$1 to \$1.75.

LARIX pendula. WEEPING EUROPEAN LARCH (III). A very unique and beautiful small tree, making an effective object in landscape. Foliage like common variety, large and rich of color. \$2.50.

LINDERA laurus benzoin. SPICE WOOD (III). Bushy, light green foliage; flowers before the leaves; aromatic odor from the wood. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

LAURUS nobilis. SWEET BAY TREE. See STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS.

LAURUS sassafras. SASSAFRAS (III). Medium size; foliage beautiful and of curious form; bark and roots aromatic. 50 cts. to \$1.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. AMERICAN SWEET GUM (II). Star-shaped foliage; handsome in autumn; leaves turn to crimson. 50 cts. and \$1.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. TULIP TREE or WHITEWOOD (I). Magnificent native tree of tall pyramidal habit, with broad leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers; difficult to transplant unless small. 40 cts. to \$1.25. Low rates for 100.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL TULIP TREE (II). A distinct variety of pyramidal form. \$1.50 and \$2.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera panache. VARIEGATED-LEAVED TULIP TREE (II). Margins of the glossy leaves variegated with a very light green. Very pretty. \$1 to \$2.

MACLURA aurantica. OSAGE ORANGE. A medium-sized tree, but grown principally as a hedge plant. See HEDGE PLANTS.

MAGNOLIA. CHINESE or JAPANESE VARIETIES. These Magnolias are in much demand, being small in size, with bright colored flowers early in spring before the new foliage is out. The best varieties are described below.

MAGNOLIA acuminata. CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA (I). Beautiful pyramidal growth, attaining a height of from 60 to 90 feet. *Bluish green leaves, six to nine inches long; yellow flowers in June tinted with bluish purple.* 50 cts. to \$1.50.

MAGNOLIA Alexandrina. (II). One of the largest and finest of the pink flowered varieties; vigorous grower; rare. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

MAGNOLIA atropurpurea. DARK PURPLE JAPAN MAGNOLIA (II). Fine dark purple flowers; blooms late in May. Very rare. \$1 to \$2.

MAGNOLIA conspicua. CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA (III). Medium size; large white flowers, appearing before the leaves. \$1 to \$2.

MAGNOLIA glauca. SWAMP LAUREL or SWEET BAY (III). A small tree, indigenous to New Jersey; leaves shining above, whitish underneath. Fragrant flowers in May and June. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

MAGNOLIA hypoleuca. (III). Large leaves, glaucous beneath and sometimes purple tinted above. Flowers creamy white; very fragrant; appear in June after foliage is developed; very valuable. \$2 to \$3.

MAGNOLIA Kobus. THURBER'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA (II). Medium size; bushy growth; flowers blush white and fragrant. \$1 to \$2.

MAGNOLIA Lennei. LENNE'S MAGNOLIA (III). Foliage large; flowers cup-shaped, dark purple; very showy. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

MAGNOLIA macrophylla. GREAT-LEAVED MAGNOLIA (II). Superb variety of medium size; leaves long, pubescent, white underneath. Immense white flowers, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, in June. Rare; of tropical effect. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

MAGNOLIA Norbertiana. NORBERT'S MAGNOLIA (III). A hybrid between *Magnolia Conspicua* and *Obovata*. Of vigorous growth, with showy foliage; dark purple flowers. \$1 to \$2.

MAGNOLIA obovata. CUP-SHAPED MAGNOLIA (IV). Cup-shaped flowers; red outside, pearl gray within. Fine. \$1 to \$2.

MAGNOLIA parviflora or **Watsonii.** (IV). Dwarf habit; blossoms when young. Large deep green foliage; large flowers. Stamens rich crimson and orange; spicy, delicious fragrance; very rare. \$2 to \$3.

MAGNOLIA rubra. CHINESE RED MAGNOLIA (IV). Variety of the *Obovata*. Large deep purple flowers. Erect habit. \$2 to \$3.

MAGNOLIA Soulangiana. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA (III). Shrub-like in form with branches, but becoming a fair-sized tree; foliage large and glossy; flowers purple and white. \$1 to \$2.

MAGNOLIA speciosa. SHOWY-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA (III). Resembles *Soulangeana* in growth and foliage, but the flowers are lighter in color, smaller and bloom a week later. \$1 to \$2.

MAGNOLIA stellata. STAR-SHAPED MAGNOLIA (IV). Delicate rosy-white, star-like flowers; very early in spring; fine. \$2 to \$3.

MAGNOLIA stellata or **Halleiana**
HALL'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA (IV). Early-flowering Magnolia; native of Japan. White semi-double flowers. Very fragrant. \$1.50 to \$3.

MAGNOLIA Thompsoniana. THOMPSON'S MAGNOLIA (III). A hybrid between *Glauca* and *Tripetala*. Medium size, spreading habit, large foliage; creamy white, fragrant flowers in June. 50 cts. to \$1.

MAGNOLIA tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE (II). Medium-sized tree; large foliage and white flowers; very hardy; blooms in June. 50 cts. to \$2.

MESPILUS Germanica. THE MEDLER. (III). Medium-sized tree; good fruit, large white flowers. \$1.

MORUS. MULBERRY. For all varieties, see FRUIT TREES.

MORUS pendula. RUSSIAN WEEPING MULBERRY (IV). A distinct variety, hardy, vigorous growth. Branches drooping directly to the ground. Of a perfect umbrella form, giving the tree a unique and striking appearance. \$1 to \$1.50.

NEGUNDO fraxinifolium. See *ACER NEGUNDO*, page 1.

NYSSA multiflora. PEPPERIDGE or SOUR GUM (II). Medium size; leaves shiny green; change to a fine crimson in autumn. Hard to transplant. 35 cts to \$1. Low rates per 100.

OSTRYA Virginica. IRONWOOD. (III). Small size; somewhat similar to the Hornbeam in growth, 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100.

PAULOWNIA imperialis. (III). Immense leaves. Tropical effect. Fine. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

PAVIA. See *ÆSCULUS*; also *PAVIA*, under DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

PERSICA vulgaris fl. alba plena. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING PEACH (III). Hardy and ornamental, flowering in May. 50 cts.

PERSICA vulgaris foliis purpureis. PURPLE or BLOOD LEAVED PEACH (III). Deep-colored foliage in spring, fading to dull with advance of season, but the young growth preserving its color. Rapid grower, and should be severely cut back every spring. 50 cts. to \$1.

PERSICA vulgaris flore rosea plena. DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING PEACH (III). Double, pale, rose-colored flowers, resembling small roses. 50 cts. to \$1.

PERSICA vulgaris fl. sanguinea plena. DOUBLE-RED FLOWERING PEACH (III). Semi-double, blooms in May, of a bright red or rose color. 50 cts. to \$1.

PERSICA vulgaris flore versicolor plena. (III). Very hardy, medium-sized tree, with both red and white flowers early in the spring. Fine. 50 cts. to \$1.

PHELLODENDRON Amurense. CHINESE CORK TREE (III). Corky bark and elegant pinnate leaves, three or four feet long. \$1.



STANDARD CATALPA BUNGEI SHOWING FORMAL EFFECT.
(See page 9.)

PLANERA acuminata. KIAKI ELM (II). Native of Japan; resembling the Elm. Large, glossy, bright green leaves; deeply indented with crimson stems; very ornamental. 50 cts. to \$1.75.

PLANERA cuspidata. (II). Medium sized; very ornamental, fine for lawns. \$1 to \$2.

PLATANUS occidentalis. AMERICAN PLANE, SYCAMORE or BUTTONWOOD (I). Of rapid growth and large size; leaves heart-shaped, with sharp-pointed lobes. A well-known tree. 50 cts. to \$2.

PLATANUS orientalis. ORIENTAL PLANE TREE (I). One of the finest for streets or lawn and

valuable for general planting. Straight trunk, handsome clear foliage and symmetrical heads. 75 cts. to \$5. Low rates per 100.

PLATANUS variegata aurea. VARIEGATED GOLDEN PLANE (II). A new form of the above, with large, thick leaves, of a rich yellow or variegated dark green and yellow. \$2 to \$3.

POPULUS alba. WHITE OR SILVER POPLAR, or SILVER ABELE (II). Of rapid growth and spreading habit. Large-lobed leaves, glossy green above and snow white underneath. Prefers moist soil, but flourishes anywhere. 50 cts. to \$1.

POPULUS alba canescens. GRAY OR COMMON WHITE POPLAR (II). Branches upright and compact; leaves roundish, waved and toothed, downy underneath. Fine for marshy soils. 50 cts.

POPULUS alba nivea. (II). Leaves large; very white and downy on under surface. 50 cts.

POPULUS aurea Van Geertii. VAN GEERT'S NEW GOLDEN POPLAR (II). Fine, distinct yellow foliage, retaining color throughout the season. 50 cts. to \$1.

POPULUS balsamifera. BALSAM, POPLAR or TACAMAHAC (II). A native species, with glossy foliage and of rapid and luxuriant growth. 50 cts. to \$1.

POPULUS Bolleana. (II). Of recent introduction; its compact, upright growth resembles that of the Lombardy and its foliage that of the White Poplar. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

POPULUS Canadensis. COTTONWOOD OR CANADIAN POPLAR (I). Grows to a height of eighty feet, with broad, glabrous, shining leaves. 50 cts.

POPULUS monilifera. CAROLINA POPLAR (II). A rapid-growing and valuable street tree. 50 cts. to \$2.50. Very low prices in quantity.

POPULUS fastigiata or dilatata. LOMBARDY POPLAR (I). The well-known pyramidal Italian variety; upright and of wonderfully rapid growth. Fine for landscapes. 50 cts. to \$2. Low rates per 100 and 1,000.

POPULUS grandidentata pendula. WEEPING TOOTH-LEAVED POPLAR (III). Long, slender, gracefully drooping branches, large, deeply serrated foliage. A fine weeper and handsome tree. \$1.

POPULUS parasol de St. Julien. (III). A French variety, drooping in habit. \$1.

POPULUS rotundifolia. ROUND LEAVED POPLAR (III). Of spreading habit. Large, nearly round leaves, dark green above and downy beneath. \$1.

POPULUS trichocarpa. (II). One of the newer Poplars of vigorous growth. Foliage long and oval. Very fine. \$1.

PRUNUS fol. var. VARIEGATED-LEAVED PLUM (II). Distinct markings; center of leaves dark green, pale green margins. \$1.

PRUNUS flore plena. DOUBLE-FLOWERING SLOE (II). Beautiful small tree from Japan. Double, daisy-like white flowers and dark purple fruit. 50 cts.

PRUNUS Juliana pendula. (III). A variety of ST. JULIAN PLUM, having pendulous branches. Unique \$1.50.



CRATAEGUS COCCINEA.

(See page 10.)

PRUNUS myrobalana flore rosea plena. (III). Large double flowers early in spring. 50 cts. to \$1.

PRUNUS Padus. EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. See under CERASUS PADUS, page 9.

PRUNUS Padus variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED BIRD CHERRY (II). See under CERASUS PADUS VARIEGATA, page 9.

PRUNUS Serotina (III). Fine ornamental tree of medium size; clusters of black fruit; foliage handsome and glossy. 50 cts.

PRUNUS Simonii (III). From China. Flowers small, white, appearing in early spring; fruit flattened, in size and form like a nectarine, and of a brick red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

PTELEA. See PTELEA, under DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

PYRUS. FLOWERING CRAB APPLE AND MOUNTAIN ASH.

PYRUS angustifolia. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB (III). Medium-sized tree bearing beautiful double pink flowers, large and fragrant. A very fine variety. \$1.

PYRUS Malus coronaria odorata. FRAGRANT FLOWERING CRAB (III). Fine single bluish flowers, fragrance resembling that of sweet violets. 50 cts.

PYRUS Malus floribunda (III). Flowers single, carmine in bud; white when open. 50 cts.

PYRUS Malus floribunda atrosanguinea (III). Blossoms in May. Crimson flowers in great abundance. \$1.

PYRUS Malus flexillis (III). In habit like a shrub, having scarlet fruit in clusters in September. 50 cts. to \$1.

PYRUS Malus Parkmanii (III). A fine flowering crab from Japan. Solid masses of beautiful semi-double carmine flowers in May; foliage firm and glossy, turning to rich crimson and orange tints in autumn. Perfectly hardy; very distinct and valuable. 75 cts. to \$1.

PYRUS Malus pendula. CHINESE WEEPING CRAB (III). A new, beautiful and unique small tree for lawn or border planting. The pendulous branches are loaded with crimson or rose-colored flowers. \$1 to \$2.

PYRUS Malus pendula Eliza Rathke. WEEPING CRAB (III). A very fine distinct variety. \$1 to \$2.

PYRUS Malus Scheideckeri (III). A variety recently introduced from Germany. Beautiful double flowers, bright pink in color. \$1.

PYRUS Malus spectabilis flore alba plena. CHINESE DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING CRAB (III). Clusters of fragrant flowers in May. 50 to 75 cts.

PYRUS Malus spectabilis flore rosea plena. CHINESE DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING CRAB (III). Fragrant rose-colored flowers nearly two inches in diameter in May. 50 to 75 cts.

PYRUS Malus Toringo (III). A small ornamental tree bearing clusters of yellow fruit. Very effective in the fall owing to its colored berries. 50 and 75 cts.

PYRUS SORBUS OR MOUNTAIN ASH.

PYRUS SORBUS Americana. AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH (III). Large berries of a high color. 50 cts. to \$1.

PYRUS SORBUS aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH (II). Hardy tree, of regular habit and with bright scarlet berries from July until winter. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

PYRUS SORBUS pendula. WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH (III). Of vigorous growth, with tortuous, pendant branches, giving it a picturesque effect. \$1.

PYRUS SORBUS quercifolia or pinnatifida. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH (II). Fine pyramidal habit, with lacinated foliage and scarlet berries. 50 cts. to \$1.

PYRUS SORBUS quercifolia nana. DWARF PRO-FUSE FLOWERING MOUNTAIN ASH (III). A very small mountain ash with oak-like foliage. \$1.

PYRUS SORBUS aurea hybrida. GOLDEN HYBRID MOUNTAIN ASH (III). Large, white and downy leaves; yellowish brown fruit. \$1 to \$2.

PYRUS SORBUS aurea striata. GOLDEN STRIPED MOUNTAIN ASH (III). A medium-sized tree with silvery white and glossy green foliage. Distinct and fine. \$1.

PYRUS SORBUS sambucifolia. ELDER-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH (II). A native variety. Fine elder-like foliage. 50 cts.

QUERCUS alba. AMERICAN WHITE OAK (I). Very large native tree, with spreading branches and pale green foliage, changing to brilliant colors in autumn. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

QUERCUS aquatica. WATER OAK (III). Small tree from the middle Southern States. Not quite hardy north of Philadelphia. Close-headed. Variety in foliage. \$1.

QUERCUS atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED OAK (III). Magnificent variety with dark leaves, which retain their color through the season. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

QUERCUS Banisteri. SCRUB OAK (IV). Small shrub-like tree. Grows well in very poor soil. 35 cts. to \$1.

QUERCUS bicolor (II). A native variety with handsome large-toothed leaves, which change to a bright scarlet in autumn. \$1 to \$2.

QUERCUS castanea. CHESTNUT OAK (II). Foliage very similar to the chestnut and often mistaken for it. Quite large. \$1 to \$2.

QUERCUS cerris. TURKEY OAK (II). Of rapid and regular growth and attaining to large size. Deeply lobed foliage. Desirable. \$1 to \$2.

QUERCUS coccinea. SCARLET OAK (II). Strong grower and well proportioned; leaves changing in autumn to brilliant scarlet. \$1 to \$2.50.

QUERCUS coccinea tinctoria. BLACK OAK (II). Autumnal coloring very fine. \$1 to \$2.50.

QUERCUS concordia. GOLDEN OAK (II). Rare and conspicuously beautiful because of its bright yellow foliage. Very fine. \$1 to \$3.50.

QUERCUS Daimio. JAPAN OAK (III). A rare and very valuable tree; foliage broad, leathery, of a dark glossy green color. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

QUERCUS Dauvessei pendula. DAUVESSE'S WEEPING OAK (II). A vigorous variety, with rich foliage and weeping habit. \$2 to \$3.

QUERCUS dentata. JAPANESE OAK (II). Massive appearance; very large leaves; the wood of thick growth. \$2.

QUERCUS fastigiata viridis. PYRAMIDAL EVERGREEN OAK (II). Of fine growth, and one of the most beautiful of the evergreen oaks. \$1 to \$2.

QUERCUS Halleana (II). From Japan. Similar to the Quercus Daimio, but larger. \$2 to \$3.

QUERCUS imbricaria. LAUREL OR SHINGLE OAK (II). Medium-sized tree, with oblong laurel-like leaves, glossy above, downy underneath; deep carmine in autumn. \$1 to \$2.50.

QUERCUS macrocarpa. MOSSY CUP OR BURR OAK (I). Noble native tree, of spreading form and with the largest and most beautiful of oak leaves. Acorn-fringed. 75 cts. to \$2.

QUERCUS obtusilobia. POST OAK (II). Medium-sized tree, round-headed and spreading. Fruit small. \$1.50.

QUERCUS palustris. PIN OAK (II). A beautiful tree for lawn or avenue. Tall, symmetrical habit, rapid growth, slightly drooping branches; rich glossy green foliage. \$1 to \$2.

QUERCUS pannonica. HUNGARIAN OAK (II). Large, leathery and deeply indented leaves. Fine and rare tree. Majestic in appearance. \$1.50.

QUERCUS phellos. WILLOW OAK (II). Medium size; compact, upright growth, forming a fine pyramid. Leaves long and narrow, resembling those of a willow. Distinct and effective. \$1 to \$2.

QUERCUS prinos. ROCK-CHESTNUT OAK (II). One of the finest varieties. \$1 to \$1.50.

QUERCUS prinos lacianta. CUT-LEAVED CHESTNUT OAK (II). Fine foliage; very rare. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

QUERCUS prinoides. DWARF CHESTNUT OAK (III). Similar to the *Prinus*, but very small. Excellent to form thick covers or for massing. 50 cts. to \$1.

QUERCUS robur. ENGLISH OAK (II). The Royal Oak of England. 75 cts. to \$2. Low prices in quantity.

QUERCUS robur argentea variegata. SILVER-LEAVED OAK (II). Fine foliage with silver margins. Very handsome. \$1 to \$2.

QUERCUS robur pectinata (II). Very finely cut leaves. \$1 to \$2.

QUERCUS robur pedunculata alba variegata. SILVER VARIEGATED-LEAVED (II). The best variegated-leaved oak. \$1.50.

QUERCUS robur pedunculata asplenifolia. FERN-LEAVED OAK (III). Foliage deeply lobed. Very handsome. \$1.50 to \$2.50.



CEDRELLA SINENSIS.

(See page 9.)

QUERCUS robur pedunculata laciniata. CUT-LEAVED OAK. Handsome, deeply cut foliage. One of the finest cut-leaved trees. \$1.50.

QUERCUS robur pendula. WEEPING OAK (III). Tree similar in form to the Weeping Willow; long, graceful branches. Distinct. \$2 to \$3.

QUERCUS rubra. RED OAK (I). American variety, of large size and rapid growth; foliage purplish red in fall. \$1 to \$2. Low rates per foot.

ROBINIA (Acacia) Bessoniana. LOCUST (III). A fine thornless variety, with heavy dark green, luxuriant foliage. \$1.

ROBINIA Bessoniana. STANDARD (III). This variety is also grown as a standard, making a round-headed, beautiful tree, and used largely for line planting on terraces, etc. Fine trees; stems 6 to 7 feet, \$2 and \$3.

ROBINIA hispida. ROSE or MOSS LOCUST (III). Spreading growth and rose-colored flowers in June. 50 cts. to \$1.

ROBINIA pendula. WEEPING ACACIA (IV). Of distinct habit, resembling the Weeping Sophora,

and foliage a delicate light green. One of the handsomest small trees for ornamental use. \$2.

ROBINIA pseudacacia. BLACK or YELLOW LOCUST (II). A native rapidly growing tree, attaining large size. Very fragrant racemes of yellowish white flowers in June. Valuable timber tree. \$50 cts. to \$1. Very low prices in quantity.

ROBINIA Pseudacacia inermis. STANDARD (III). A ball-shaped, perfectly round variety with the handsome *Acacia* (Locust) foliage. A very distinct and valuable novelty. Hardy and very valuable for formal planting. Fine trees grown as standards on straight stems 6 to 7 feet. \$2 to \$3.

ROBINIA viscosa. ROSE-FLOWERED LOCUST. (IV). Small native species, producing short racemes of beautiful flowers; young shoots clammy. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

SALISBURIA adiantifolia. GINGKO or MAIDEN-HAIR TREE (I). One of the most beautiful of Japanese trees. Medium-sized, growth quite rapid and very handsome; distinct fan-like foliage. Hardy, effective and valuable. 75 cts. to \$2.

SALIX alba. WHITE WILLOW (II). A variety from Europe. Very light green foliage. Medium-sized tree. 35 cts. to \$1.

SALIX Babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW (I). Our common, well-known variety. 50 cts. to \$1.

SALIX caprea pendula. KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW (III). Perfect umbrella head and glossy foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

SALIX Japonica (III). Very ornamental. Broad leaves, dark green in color. \$1.

SALIX laurifolia. LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW (III). Fine large, shining leaves; rapid growth. Valuable. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

SALIX palmaefolia. PALM-LEAVED WILLOW (II). Of vigorous growth; foliage large, deep green. Young wood reddish purple. 50 cts.

SALIX pentandra (III). A distinct species, with large, thick, shining leaves. Very valuable for seashore places. 50 cts. to \$2.

SALIX purpurea pendula. AMERICAN WEEPING WILLOW (III). A hardy dwarf, slender species. One of the most ornamental of small weepers. 50 cts. to \$1.

SALIX regalis. ROYAL WILLOW (II). A handsome tree, with rich, silvery foliage. One of the best for ornament. 50 cts. to \$1.

SALIX rosmarinifolia. ROSEMARY-LEAVED WILLOW (III). Feather-like branches with silvery foliage. Worked five to seven feet high makes a very striking, round-headed small tree. 50 cts. to \$1.25.

SALIX Sieboldii. SIEBOLD'S WEEPING WILLOW (II). Tree of vigorous growth, with long drooping branches. Very graceful. 50 cts.

SALIX Thurlow. THURLOW'S WEEPING WILLOW (II). One of the best. Graceful in habit, with long, glossy silvery leaves. Very fine. \$1.

SALIX vitellina aurantiaca. GOLDEN WILLOW (II). A handsome tree, with bright yellow branches; particularly effective in winter. 35 cts. to \$1.



CODFISH CAUGHT BY GEO. S. JOSELYN (ASSISTED ONLY BY HIS DOG), JULY 15TH, 1899,
OFF HOTEL CHURCHILL, BRANT ROCK, PLYMOUTH CO., MASS.



SALIX vitellina Britzensis. (II). Small to medium-sized tree. Bright golden red bark, especially in winter. 50 cts. to \$1.

SALIX Wisconsin Weeping. (II). Of drooping habit; valuable on account of its hardiness. 50 cts.

SOPHORA Japonica. PAGODA TREE (III). A beautiful hardy tree, well known in Japan, but rare in this country. Hardy and easily grown. Compact habit; young wood, dark green; soft, delicate colored foliage. Flowers pea-shaped, creamy white, in large panicles, in great profusion in August, when few hardy trees or shrubs are in bloom. 50 cts. to \$2.

SOPHORA Japonica pendula. JAPAN WEEPING SOPHORA (III). Of a regular and graceful drooping habit. One of the finest weeping trees. Very rare and choice. \$2.50 to \$5 each.

TAXODIUM distichum. DECIDUOUS OR SOUTHERN CYPRESS (II). Light green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.50. Low rates per 100.

TAXODIUM distichum pendulum. (III). A distinct weeping variety; foliage light green in spring.

TILIA Americana. AMERICAN LINDEN or BASSWOOD (II). Of rapid growth, large heart-shaped leaves and fragrant bloom. 50 cts. to \$2. Low rates per 100 or 1,000.

TILIA alba argentea. WHITE-LEAVED OR SILVER LINDEN (II). Of smaller growth than the American Linden. Leaves are white on the under surface, thus producing a fine effect when swayed by the wind. \$1.50. See page 18.

TILIA alba pendula. WHITE-LEAVED WEEPING LINDEN (II). A fine variety, with slender, drooping branches; leaves silvery underneath. One of the best ornamental trees. \$1 to \$2.

TILIA alba spectabile. (II). A new and distinct variety of the white-leaved; of rapid growth, upright pyramidal form; foliage large, heart-shaped, of a shiny dark green on the upper side and light green underneath. \$1 to \$1.50.

TILIA aurea. GOLDEN-BARK LINDEN (III). Golden yellow twigs. Very conspicuous in winter. \$1 to \$2.

TILIA dasystyla. (II). A vigorous tree, with heart-shaped, dark green, glossy leaves, which remain on the tree late. Striking in winter on account of its bright yellow bark. \$1 to \$2.

TILIA Europaea. EUROPEAN LINDEN (II). A well-formed pyramidal tree, with dense foliage and fragrant bloom. 50 cts. to \$3.50. Low prices in quantity.

TILIA laciniata. FERN-LEAVED LINDEN (II). A medium-sized and very ornamental, attractive tree. \$1 to \$2.

TILIA laciniata rubra. RED FERN-LEAVED LINDEN (II). Delicately cut leaves. Young shoots and leaf stalks of a fine rose color. \$1 to \$1.50.

TILIA Mandshurica. (II). Large cut leaves; green, margined with yellow. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

TILIA Mongolica. (II). A Chinese mountain variety. Leaves small; bark red and yellow. \$1.

TILIA pendula. WEEPING LINDEN (III). Beautiful tree, with large foliage and drooping shoots. \$1 to \$2.

TILIA platiphylla. BROAD-LEAVED LINDEN (II). Large, rough foliage. \$1 to \$2.

TILIA pyramidalis. (II). A rapid-growing tree of pyramidal form, with reddish shoots. \$1 to \$2.

TILIA rubra. RED-TWIGGED EUROPEAN LINDEN (III). Of medium size, with deep red branches. \$1.50.

TILIA tomentosa. (II). Fine for street planting. Moderately rapid grower, large fine foliage, holding color and remaining on late in the season. \$1 to \$2.

TILIA vitifolia. GRAPE-LEAVED LINDEN (II). Vigorous grower; large foliage. Young growth bright red. \$1 to \$2.

ULMUS Americana. AMERICAN WHITE OR WEEPING ELM (II). One of America's noblest trees, and very valuable for street or lawn planting. 50 cts. to \$5. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

ULMUS Belgica. BELGIAN ELM (II). Of rapid growth and fine spreading shape. \$1.

ULMUS Berardia. BERARD'S ELM (III). Small tree, slender in growth; leaves finely cut. A beautiful tree. \$2.

ULMUS campestris. ENGLISH ELM (II). A lofty, rapidly growing, attractive tree with small leaves. 50 cts. to \$2. Low prices in quantity.

ULMUS Camperdown pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM (III). Beautiful canopy top and handsome, large foliage. A most effective lawn tree. \$1 to \$2.

ULMUS Dampieri aurea. DAMPIERRE'S GOLDEN ELM (III). A vigorous tree, with leaves of a bright golden color, yellowish green in the center. Very effective. \$1.

ULMUS Dovæi. (II). Large, broad foliage, which holds late. One of the best. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

ULMUS fulva. RED OR SLIPPERY ELM (II). Medium size, with straggling open head. \$1.

ULMUS Huntingdoni. HUNTINGDON ELM (II). An erect, vigorous, rapidly growing tree with large foliage and smooth bark. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

ULMUS Louis Van Houtte (III). A variety similar to *Dampieri aurea*, with golden foliage, but of a brighter shade. \$1.50.

ULMUS Macrophylla aurea. A desirable novelty. Large, distinct yellow foliage; vigorous grower, graceful habit. \$2 to \$3.

ULMUS microphylla pendula. WEEPING SMALL-LEAVED ELM (III). Slender, drooping branches, with small leaves. Grafted standard high, it makes an effective tree for small lawns. \$1.50.

ULMUS monumentalis. MONUMENTAL ELM (III). Small variety; slow and dense of growth. \$1.

ULMUS Montana. SCOTCH OR WYCH ELM (II). Rapid grower; spreading branches and large foliage. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

ULMUS myrtifolia purpurea. PURPLE MYRTLE-LEAVED ELM (II). Small; elegant foliage of beautiful color. \$1.

ULMUS nana. DWARF AMERICAN ELM (IV). Very small. Dwarf compact habit. \$1.

ULMUS Parvifolia. JAPANESE ELM (III). Small, thick, dark green foliage, with cut edges. Choice. \$1 to \$2.

ULMUS pendula. WEEPING ELM (II). Of luxuriant growth; drooping habit, retaining foliage late. \$1.

ULMUS pyramidalis de Dampierre. DAMPIERRE'S PYRAMIDAL ELM (III). One of the best of pyramidal trees. \$1 to \$2.

ULMUS Siberica. SIBERIAN EVERGREEN ELM (III). Medium growth, holding its foliage late. Erect habit. \$1 to \$2.

ULMUS stricta purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED ENGLISH ELM (II). Striking tree with erect branches and purplish red leaves. \$1 to \$2.

ULMUS suberosa. ENGLISH CORK-BARKED ELM (II). Leaves rough on both sides and young branches, bark very corky. Of fine habit. 50 cts. to \$1.

ULMUS superba. BLANDFORD ELM (I). Noble tree, of large size; excellent for shade and highly ornamental. 50 cts. to \$1.

ULMUS urticifolia. NETTLE-LEAVED ELM (II). A handsome tree of rapid growth; long serrated and undulating leaves. Very unique. \$1.

ULMUS Wheatleyi. WHEATLEY'S ENGLISH ELM (III). Of upright vigorous habit and dark green foliage, remaining on the tree late in autumn. Valuable for lawns. \$1.

ULMUS Wredei aurea. WREDE'S GOLDEN ELM (III). Medium size, of moderately slow and compact growth; foliage a distinct golden yellow, quite unlike the sickly faded color often seen in variegated trees and shrubs. \$2 to \$3.

VIRGILIA lutea. YELLOW WOOD. See CLADRASTIS.



TILIA ALBA ARGENTEA
(See page 17.)

ZANTHOXYLUM Americana. Known as TOOTHACHE TREE and PRICKLEY ASH (III). A small tree, branches armed with strong brown spikes; leaves smooth above and downy beneath. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

AVENUE AND STREET TREES.

The Principal Varieties Used for Street and Avenue Planting.

Acer dasycarpum. Silver-Leaved Maple.

Acer dasycarpum Weirii. Weir's Silver-Leaved Maple.

Acer platanoides. Norway Maple.

Acer pseudo-platanus. European Sycamore Maple.

Acer rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple.

Acer saccharinum. Sugar or Rock Maple.

Aesculus hippocastanum. White Horse Chestnut.

Ailanthus glandulosa. Native of Japan.

Catalpa speciosa. Western Catalpa.

Fraxinus Americana. American White Ash.

Liquidambar styraciflua. American Sweet Gum.

Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Tree or White-wood.

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber Magnolia.

Negundo fraxinifolia. Box Elder or Ash-Leaved Maple.

Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane Tree.

Populus fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar.

Populus monilifera. Carolina Poplar.

Quercus alba. American White Oak.

Quercus palustris. Pin Oak.

Quercus robur. English Oak.

Quercus rubra. Red Oak.

Salisburia adiantifolia. Gingko or Maiden-hair tree.

Tilia Americana. American Linden or Basswood.

Tilia Europaea. European Linden.

Tilia argentea. White-Leaved Linden.

Tilia platiphylla. Broad-Leaved Linden.

Ulmus Americana. American White or Weeping Elm.

Ulmus campestris. English Elm.

TREES OF EXTRA SIZE.

For Lawn, Street and Park Planting, for Immediate Effect.

It is no longer necessary to wait for results in tree planting. The loss of time, equivalent to several seasons' growth, may be avoided by the use of the large sized trees, or extra large specimens.

Well rooted, vigorous trees of the leading varieties from 2 in. up to 5 in. in diameter of trunk are supplied by the dozen, hundred or in carload lots at reasonable prices.

For moving extra specimen trees from 5 in. to 15 in. in diameter the trees should be moved with ball, and the work can be safely undertaken, with improved appliances, during the winter when the earth is frozen and more firmly attached to the fibrous roots.

The cost of this work is reasonable in comparison with the importance in some locations of securing immediate effect, only obtainable from large trees.

The price for moving these extra specimen trees varies materially according to the size, variety and distance the trees are to be moved. Prices and particulars on application.

For ordinary planting where immediate effect is not so important, trees of the usual transplanting sizes from 8 to 15 ft. are recommended.

The kinds noted below are the principal varieties used where large size Deciduous Trees are required.

Descriptions, sizes, etc. are given on preceding pages.

Acer dasycarpum. Silver-Leaved Maple.

Acer platanoides. Norway Maple.

Acer saccharinum. Sugar Maple.

Acer Weirii laciniatum. Weir's Cut-Leaved Maple.

Æsculus hippocastanum. White Horse Chestnut.

Betula laciniata. Cut-Leaved Birch.

Betula populifolia. White Birch.

Catalpa speciosa. Catalpa speciosa.

Fraxinus Americana. American Ash.

Negundo fraxinifolia. Box Elder or Ash-Leaved Maple.

Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane.

Populus monilifera. Carolina Poplar.

Populus fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar.

Tilia Americana. American Linden.

Tilia Europæa. European Linden.

Ulmus Americana. American Elm.

Ulmus campestris. English Elm.

COLORED FOLIAGE TREES.

With Distinct Colored Foliage.

Acer Japonicum aureum. Bright yellow.

Acer atropurpureum. Claret red.

Acer atropurpureum dissectum. Crimson.

Acer negundo alba variegata. Variegated.

Acer negundo aurea. Bright golden.

Acer pinnatifolium. Reddish tinge.

Acer reticulatum. Green and yellow.

Acer roseo-marginatum. Green and rosy pink.

Acer sanguineum. Reddish crimson.

Acer scopolendifolium rubrum. Rich red.

Acer Schwedlerii. Bright purple.

Acer pseudo-platanus purpurea. Green and red.

Acer platanoides atropurpurea. Maroon red.

Acer Reitenbachii. Bright purple.

Betula alba purpurea. Light purple.

Catalpa atropurpurea. Crimson.

Catalpa aurea. Light yellow.

Fagus purpurea. Purplish crimson.

Fagus purpurea pendula. Deep crimson.

Populus aurea of Geertii. Light yellow.

Quercus robur concordia. Golden yellow.

Quercus robur purpurea. Greenish red.

Ulmus myrtifolia purpurea. Greenish purple.

Ulmus Wredei aurea. Yellow.

FLOWERING OR FRUITED TREES.

Having Effective Flowers or Conspicuous Fruit.

Acer spicatum. Delicate white flowers.

Æsculus. All varieties, various colored flowers.

Amygdalus. All varieties, various colored flowers.

Andromeda arborea. White flowers.

Aralia. Large white flowers.

Amelanchier. Beautiful white flowers.

Catalpa. All varieties, various colored flowers.

Celtis occidentalis. Fruit.

Cerasus. Fruit; all varieties, various colored flowers.

Cercis. All varieties various colored flowers.

Cladrastis tinctoria. White pea-shaped flowers.

Cornus. Fruit; all varieties, various colored flowers.

Crataegus oxyacantha pendula. Scarlet flowers.

Crataegus oxyacantha pyramidalis. Single white flowers.

Crataegus punicea. Single scarlet flowers.

Cytisus alpinus. Yellow flowers.

Cytisus laburnum. Yellow flowers.

Cytisus laburnum quercifolium. Yellow flowers.

Cytisus Parksii. Clusters of yellow flowers.

Kœlreuteria paniculata. Bright yellow flowers.

Magnolia. All varieties, various colored flowers.

Paulownia imperialis. Blue flowers.

Pyrus. Fruit; all varieties, various colored flowers.

Robinia. All varieties, various colored flowers.

Crataegus oxyacantha. White flowers.

Young Trees

For Nursery Planting.

YOUNG DECIDUOUS TREES.

There is great economy and advantage in procuring young trees for planting in nursery rows; and this plan is now being adopted in many of the leading parks, public institutions and private estates.

This small stock with ordinary treatment about doubles in value, every year, besides the advantage of having the material at hand as required during the planting season.

From 4,000 to 6,000 trees can be advantageously planted per acre with rows 4 to 6 feet apart.

The stock noted below is all nursery grown, once or twice transplanted, and can therefore be put out with very little, if any loss, and but little expense or labor in keeping trees in vigorous growth and condition.

The best sizes of deciduous trees for nursery planting are 2 to 3, 3 to 4 and 4 to 6 feet.

The following are the varieties recommended and can be furnished at \$50.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00 per thousand, according to size and variety. These very low prices are intended to make inducements for liberal purchases.

Transplanting sizes of other trees furnished on equally favorable terms.

Acer. Maple in variety.	Catalpa. Catalpa in variety.	Pyrus Sorbus. Mountain Ash.
Æsculus. Horse Chestnut.	Fagus. Beech.	Quercus. Oak in variety.
Alnus. Alder.	Fraxinus. Ash.	Salix. Willow in variety.
Betula. Birch in variety.	Larix. Larch.	Tilia. Linden.
Carpinus. Hornbeam.	Platanus. Plane or Sycamore.	Ulmus. Elm.
	Populus. Poplar in variety.	

Descriptions of all the varieties and sizes of the Deciduous Trees named above will be found under the respective headings of the different species in the preceding pages.

SMALL EVERGREEN TREES.

All Evergreen Trees to secure the best development must be frequently transplanted.

Where future planting is desired it is most advantageous to obtain the smaller sizes for planting out in nursery rows. Trees for this purpose are supplied by the 1,000 or per 10,000, from 6 to 9 in. up to 2 to 3 ft., at very low prices.

Prices for properly transplanted trees from \$50 to \$150 per 1,000, according to size and variety.

Untransplanted seedlings \$25 and upwards per 1,000.

Particulars and quotation on application.

The following varieties are recommended for nursery planting.

Abies Alba. White Spruce.	Pinus Austriaca. Austrian Pine.
Abies Canadensis. Hemlock Spruce.	Pinus Monticola. Mountain Pine.
Abies Douglasii. Douglas Spruce.	Pinus Strobus. White Pine.
Abies Excelsa. Norway Spruce.	Pinus Sylvestris. Scotch Fir.
Juniperus Virginiana. Red Cedar.	Retinospora Aurea.
Juniperus Hibernica. Irish Juniper.	Retinospora Squarrosa.
Juniperus Sabina. Savin Juniper.	Thuya Occidentalis. American Arbor-Vitae.
Picea Balsamea. Balsam Fir.	Thuya Siberica. Siberian Arbor-Vitae.

Descriptions of all the varieties and sizes of the Evergreen Trees named above will be found under the respective headings of the different species in the following pages.

Coniferous or Evergreen Trees.

THE EVERGREENS described below have been carefully arranged to include all of the best really hardy varieties for groupings, specimens, and general planting.

BOTH THE BOTANICAL AND COMMON NAMES of each variety are given as noted in index.

THE SIZE AND HEIGHT each variety attains is indicated as follows;

I.	Indicating a size of	30	to	50	feet.
II.	"	"	"	15	" 30 "
III.	"	"	"	5	" 15 "
IV.	"	"	"	2	" 5 "

SELECTED SPECIMENS of perfect form, several times transplanted, and moved with ball, and exceptionally valuable for immediate effect, are furnished of many of the varieties at reasonable prices.

PRICES noted are for trees of the ordinary transplanting sizes; larger specimens at corresponding prices.

SPRING PLANTING is recommended for all Evergreens and Coniferous Trees.

The best Evergreens for formal planting are noted on page 33; Small Evergreens for Nursery Planting, page 20; and for the best Evergreens for hedge purposes, see Hedge Plants.

ABIES alba. WHITE SPRUCE (I). Fine, compact growth, pyramidal form and silver-gray foliage. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

ABIES alba caerulea. BLUE SPRUCE (II). A small and beautiful variety, of rather spreading habit; bluish green foliage. Valuable. \$1 to \$1.50.

ABIES Alcockiana. ALCOCK'S SPRUCE (II). Of moderate, pyramidal growth, forming a beautiful tree; foliage pale green beneath and glaucous above. A curious and valuable tree. \$1.50 to \$3.

ABIES Canadensis. The well-known COMMON HEMLOCK (I). 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices for Hedge Plants per 100 and 1,000.

ABIES conica. CONICAL SPRUCE (III). Dwarf tree of compact conical form. Fine. \$1 to \$2.

ABIES Douglassii. DOUGLAS SPRUCE (III). Indigenous to Colorado; of quite rapid growth and conical form; foliage delicate green, glaucous underneath. Hardy and easily grown. 50 cts. to \$5. Low rates in quantity.

ABIES excelsa. COMMON NORWAY SPRUCE (I). Of pyramidal form and excellent for hedges. 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100 and 1,000.

ABIES excelsa compacta. COMPACT SPRUCE (III). Dense and distinct; foliage light green. \$1 to \$2.

ABIES excelsa Maxwellian nana. MAXWELL'S DWARF SPRUCE (III). Dwarf, compact and regular. Forms a dense hemispherical mass. \$1 to \$2.

ABIES excelsa pyramidata. PYRAMIDAL SPRUCE (II). A strong grower, resembling *Conica*, but of more pyramidal form. Very distinct. \$1 to \$2.

ABIES Gregoriana. GREGORY'S SPRUCE (IV). Very dwarf and compact, growing naturally in a solid round or longitudinal form, only 2 or 3 feet. Foliage dense and of a delicate color. \$1 to \$2.

ABIES Hookeriana. HOOKER'S CALIFORNIA SPRUCE (II). A rare and beautiful hardy variety somewhat resembling the Hemlock in growth; pale blue-green foliage, thickly set on the branches. \$1 and \$1.50.

ABIES Menziesii. MENZIE'S SPRUCE (II). Slow growth, pyramidal form, thickly branched, having a silvery appearance; prickly leaves. \$1 to \$2.

ABIES nigra. BLACK SPRUCE (IV). Horizontal branches and dark green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

ABIES nigra Doumetti. (IV). Of dwarf habit. Bluish gray needles. Thick and spreading. \$2.

ABIES nigra pumila. DWARF BLACK SPRUCE (IV). A very dwarf variety, of compact growth, with small dark green foliage. Hardy. \$1 to \$2.50.

ABIES Orientalis. ORIENTAL SPRUCE (II). Dark shining green foliage; very fine. \$1 to \$2.

ABIES pendula. WEEPING SPRUCE (III). Light foliage and of a distinct weeping habit. \$1.50 to \$3.

ABIES polita. TIGER'S TAIL SPRUCE (II). Pointed light green leaves. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

ABIES pungens. See PICEA PUNGENS.

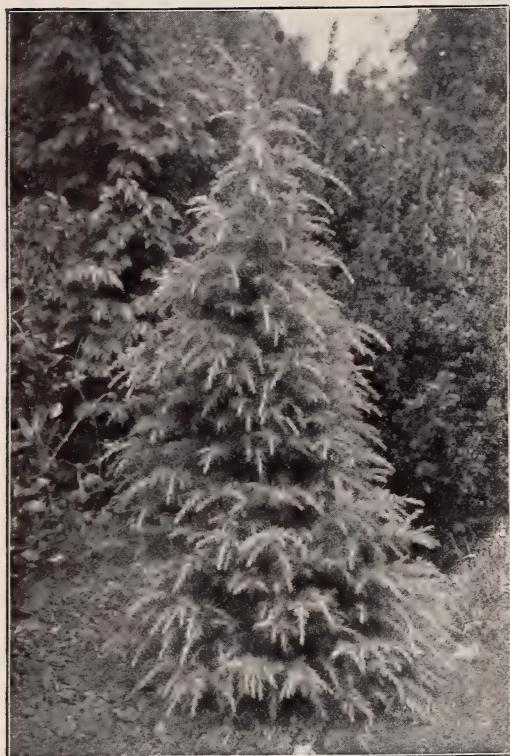
BIOTA elegantissima. ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN ARBOR-VITÆ (III). \$1.

BIOTA Orientalis. CHINESE ARBOR-VITÆ (III). Pyramidal habit and fresh green foliage. 50 cts. and \$1.

BIOTA Orientalis aurea. CHINESE GOLDEN ARBOR-VITÆ (III). 50 cts. to \$1.

BIOTA Orientalis filiformis. THREAD-BRANCHED ARBOR-VITÆ (III). Medium size, straight stem, slender-drooping branches; leaves pale green. Hardy and choice. 75 cts.

BIOTA Orientalis Zuccariniana. (III). Globular in form; bright green foliage; hardy. 75 cts. and \$1.



CEDRUS DEODORA. INDIAN CEDAR.

BIOTA semper aurescens. EVER-GOLDEN ARBOR-VITÆ (IV). Dense conical habit. 75 cts.

CEDRUS Atlantica. MT. ATLAS CEDAR (I). Of vigorous growth, pyramidal form; dense, light silvery foliage, very thick on the upper side of the branches. Hardy and valuable. One of the finest evergreens. \$1 to \$2. Extra specimens, \$5 to \$20.

CEDRUS Atlantica glauca. (I). One of the most beautiful evergreens. Upright growth, low branched and of compact habit. Leaves very fine and of a delicate steel-blue tint, equal to the glaucous Colorado Blue Spruce. Hardy. \$2 to \$5.

CEDRUS Deodora. DEODOR or INDIAN CEDAR (I). Of vigorous growth, pyramidal form; graceful foliage of a light silvery or glaucous green. One of the most beautiful of evergreens; not entirely hardy north of New York. \$1 to \$5. Extra specimens, prices on application.

CEDRUS deodora glauca. (I). A fine novelty, although not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia. Beautiful foliage and habit of the species, but leaves of the glauca variety are richly tinted with bluish white. \$2.50 to \$5.

CEDRUS Libani. CEDAR OF LEBANON (I). Vigorous, spreading branches, with large, dark green foliage. Very choice and rare. \$1 to \$3. Extra specimens.

CRYPTOMERIA elegans. (I). A beautiful evergreen with delicate green foliage and graceful habit, much used for fine ornamental planting in Europe, but not sufficiently hardy for outside planting in the Northern States. \$1 to \$2.

CRYPTOMERIA Japonica. JAPANESE CEDAR (I). Graceful form and beautiful foliage. Not entirely hardy here. \$2 to \$5.

CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei. (III). Medium size, rounded form, foliage dark green; long slender branches. \$1 to \$2.

CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei mascula. (III). Longer leaves than the above species, and spreading growth. \$1 to \$1.50.

CHAMÆCYPARIS leptoclada. FLAT BRANCH-LETTED JAPAN CYPRESS (III). Of dense, compact, pyramidal form, and handsome silvery gray foliage. Entirely hardy. \$1 to \$2.

CHAMÆCYPARIS sphæroidea. WHITE CEDAR (I). Abundant in moist ground in the middle States. Valuable for its light fine-grained timber. 50 cts. to \$1.

CHAMÆCYPARIS sphæroidea variegata. VARIEGATED WHITE CEDAR (I). Branchlets green and golden. \$1 to \$2.

CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana. LAWSON'S CYPRESS (I). A very handsome tree of graceful habit, delicate, feathery, bluish green foliage. 50 cts. to \$3.50.

CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana argentea. LAWSON'S SILVER CYPRESS (I). Very attractive variety on account of its beautiful glaucous hue. \$1 to \$2.

CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana erecta. ERECT CYPRESS (II). A distinct variety of upright form. 50 cts. to \$1.

CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana stricta viridis. (II). Foliage dark green. Upright in habit. Very compact. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

CUPRESSUS Nutkaensis. NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS. (See THUJOPSIS BOREALIS.)

CUPRESSUS pendula alba. WEEPING CYPRESS (II). Distinct, graceful; drooping habit, beautiful foliage, shining silvery hue. \$1 to \$2.

JUNIPERUS alba variegata. SILVER VARIEGATED JUNIPER (III). Variegated glaucous green and pure white foliage. Distinct and fine. \$1.

JUNIPERUS aurea prostrata. GOLDEN PROSTRATE JUNIPER (IV). A beautiful dwarf trailing variety, bright golden foliage; very effective. Spreading habit. Hardy and fine. \$1 to \$2.

JUNIPERUS Canadensis. CANADIAN JUNIPER (III). Low spreading habit. 75 cts.

JUNIPERUS communis. THE NATIVE TRAILING JUNIPER (III). Robust growth; dark, rich foliage. 50 cts.

JUNIPERUS communis Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER (III). Pyramidal form; delicate glaucous foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

JUNIPERUS communis nana. DWARF JUNIPER (IV). Spreading habit. Very dense. \$1.

JUNIPERUS communis nana aurea. DOUGLAS' GOLDEN JUNIPER (IV). Foliage bright golden yellow. A fine novelty. Compact dwarf and of spreading habit. \$1 to \$2.

JUNIPERUS Japonica. JAPAN JUNIPER (IV). Small compact habit. Bright green foliage. \$1 to \$2.

JUNIPERUS Japonica argentea variegata. SILVER VARIEGATED JAPAN JUNIPER (IV). A distinct variety, with beautiful glaucous green foliage, interspersed with white. \$1 to \$2.

JUNIPERUS Japonica pendula. WEEPING CAUCASIAN JUNIPER (III). Upright form; delicate slender branches and light green foliage. 75 cts. to \$2.

JUNIPERUS prostrata. PROSTRATE JUNIPER (IV). Of prostrate trailing habit, and with dark shining green leaves. \$1.

JUNIPERUS prostrata nigra. TRAILING JUNIPER (IV). Fine hardy variety, adaptable to almost any soil or location. Low, spreading habit and rich foliage. One of the best trailing evergreens. 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100.

JUNIPERUS Sabina. COMMON SAVIN JUNIPER (IV). Low, trailing habit and fine for massing. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

JUNIPERUS Sabina tamariscifolia. GRAY CARPET JUNIPER (IV). A distinct trailing variety of *Sabina*. 75 cts. to \$1.

JUNIPERUS Schottii. (III). Hardy and beautiful, forming a dense bush. Foliage light green. \$1.50.

JUNIPERUS Sinensis. CHINESE JUNIPER (III). One of the most desirable, forming a handsome, dense shrub, with branches somewhat pendulous and dark green foliage. 75 cts.

JUNIPERUS Sinensis aurea. GOLDEN CHINESE JUNIPER (III). One of the finest evergreens. Spreading habit and beautiful gold-marked foliage. \$1.25.

JUNIPERUS squamata (IV). From Himalaya; low, spreading habit. Suitable for rock work. \$1.

JUNIPERUS Suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER (III). Upright and bushy in form. Foliage bright green. Quite hardy. 50 cts.

JUNIPERUS venusta. LOVELY JUNIPER (III). Of rapid growth, erect habit, and delicate glaucous silvery foliage. Ornamental and perfectly hardy. 50 cts. to \$1.

JUNIPERUS Virginiana. THE COMMON RED CEDAR (II). Of medium compact growth; varies considerably in habit and color of foliage, leaves a bright green. 25 to 50 cts.

JUNIPERUS Virginiana aurea variegata. GOLDEN RED CEDAR (III). Beautiful, permanent, golden variegation. Pyramidal in form. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

JUNIPERUS Virginiana elegantissima. GOLDEN CEDAR (II). Beautiful golden brown foliage. Effective in winter growth. Distinct. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

JUNIPERUS Virginiana glauca. SILVERY RED CEDAR (III). Fine vigorous grower; cone shaped, and having a peculiar whitish color. 75 cts. to \$2.

LARIX leptolepis (III). A new and beautiful small size tree; long, thick, richly colored leaves and horizontal branches; in habit somewhat resembling *Cedrus Labina*. \$1.50 to \$2.50.



PICEA PUNGENS. TRUE GLAUCA VARIETY.

(See page 24.)

PICEA Amabilis. LOVELY SILVER FIR (II). Fine glaucous foliage. \$1.50 to \$2.

PICEA balsamea. BALM OF GILEAD FIR (II). Very hardy; foliage silvery, underneath. 50 cts. to \$1.

PICEA Cephalonica. CEPHALONIAN FIR (II). Silvery dagger-shaped leaves. \$1.50 to \$2.

PICEA concolor or **lasiocarpa.** CONCOLOR SPRUCE (II). One of the hardest and most beautiful Evergreens. Tree of graceful, stately habit. Large, broad, silvery green foliage. A rare and exceedingly choice variety. \$2 to \$5.

PICEA concolor violacea. SILVER FIR (II). Leaves similar in size to the Douglas Spruce, but in color a charming light semi-glaucous tint. \$2 and \$3.

PICEA Cilicia. CILICIAN SILVER FIR (II). Branches compact, thickly set on the stems; foliage dark green, delicate and very beautiful. \$1 to \$2.

PICEA Englemani. (II). Resembles the Pungens. Compact, fine for lawns. Pyramidal form; branches sometimes pendulous, foliage with a rich silver sheen. A very valuable and hardy tree. \$1 to \$2.

PICEA firma. JAPAN SILVER FIR (II). Pyramidal, compact form. Foliage flat, and green underneath. Vigorous and very hardy. Distinct. \$1 to \$1.50.



PICEA NORDMANNIANA. NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR.

PICEA Fraserii. FRASER'S SILVER FIR (II). A very hardy variety, somewhat resembling the Balsam Fir, but of finer appearance and more lasting beauty. \$1 to \$2.

PICEA grandis. GREAT SILVER FIR (II). The grand Silver Fir of the Rocky Mountains; of pyramidal form and with short dark foliage. Fine. \$1 and \$2.

PICEA Hudsonica. HUDSON'S BAY SILVER FIR (II). Dwarf round tree, two to three feet high. Dark green foliage, glaucous underneath. \$1.50.

PICEA magnifica. SUPERB SILVER FIR (II). Resembles *Picea nobilis*. Very fine. \$2.

PICEA nobilis. NOBLE SILVER FIR (II) Young foliage silver-blue. A superb variety; one of the finest of Coniferæ. \$2 to \$5.

PICEA Nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR (II). Medium size, but of symmetrical and majestic growth. Horizontal branches with large, massive, dark green foliage, glaucous underneath, producing a rich and delicate effect. \$1 to \$5.

PICEA pectinata. EUROPEAN OR COMMON SILVER FIR (II). Green foliage, silver underneath. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

PICEA pectinata pendula. WEEPING SILVER FIR (II). Rare and unique variety of distinct habit. \$1 to \$3.

PICEA Pichta. SIBERIAN SILVER FIR (II). Very dark green foliage. One of the hardiest and best. \$1.50 to \$3.

PICEA pectinata compacta. COMPACT SILVER FIR (IV). One of the hardiest of the Silver Firs; dwarf form and dense, glossy green foliage. \$1 and \$1.50.

PICEA pinsapo. PINSAPO FIR (II). A very handsome variety; branches very close and spreading horizontally; very dark rich green, short thick foliage. A beautiful evergreen, not entirely hardy north of New York. \$2 to \$5. Extra specimens, \$10.

PICEA pungens glauca. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (II). Fine, compact, vigorous habit and remarkably beautiful foliage; not excelled by any other Evergreen. Perfectly hardy, and grown successfully where other Evergreens fail. It will withstand the coldest seasons, and in appearance surpasses any of the taller Coniferous trees, with perhaps the exception of *Abies Concolor* or *Cedrus Atlantica Glauca*. Can be easily transplanted. The fine steel-blue color of this variety is still very rare. Fine specimens of selected blues, 3½ to 6 feet, \$3.50 to \$25; smaller, \$2 to \$3.

Not selected blue, 10 inches to 6 feet, 50 cts. to \$2.50 each. Low rates per 100. See page 23.

PINUS Austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE (I). A robust stately tree of rapid growth, and very hardy. Stiff, long, dark green leaves. Valuable for general planting. 35 cts. to \$1. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

PINUS Balfourii. BALFOUR'S PINE (II). Exceedingly handsome new pine of comparatively slow growth. Peculiar, cone-like foliage of very dark rich color. Distinct, unique; very hardy. \$5.

PINUS cembra Helvetica. SWISS STONE PINE (II). Bluish green foliage; of pyramidal form. \$1 to \$2.50.

PINUS compacta. COMPACT WHITE PINE (III). Of dwarf growth, forming a round-headed tree, with soft delicate foliage. \$1 and \$1.50.

PINUS compacta nivea. SNOWY WHITE PINE (III). Silvery white leaves when young, becoming a dark green when fully grown. \$1 to \$2.

PINUS Corensis. COREAN OR SEA COAST PINE (II). Large growing; slender leaves. Very hardy and ornamental. \$1.50 and \$2.

PINUS densiflora (I). A large pine of rapid growth. Foliage dark and heavy. 75 cts. to \$2.

PINUS excelsa. LOFTY BHOTAN PINE (I). One of the most beautiful and valuable of hardy ever-

greens. Long, rich, silver foliage, gracefully pendulous. Rare. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

PINUS Jeffreyi. JEFFREY'S PINE (I). A noble pine, with deep bluish green leaves. It attains a height of 150 feet in northern California. Hardy and valuable. \$1 to \$2.

PINUS Lambertiana. LAMBERT'S PINE (I). One of the largest and finest trees of the Pacific coast. \$1 and \$1.50.

PINUS Laricio. CORSICAN PINE (I). Dark green twisted leaves. Of rapid growth and distinct. \$1. Low prices in quantity.

PINUS Massoniana variegata. THE SUN-RAY PINE (III). Very distinct and of slow, compact growth. Variegation of solid golden color. \$3 to \$4.

PINUS monspeliensis. SALZMANN'S PINE (II). One of the finest European varieties. Foliage bright green and very dense. Very beautiful and symmetrical in form. \$3 to \$5.

PINUS monticola. CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN PINE (I). A tall growing pine, of upright, symmetrical form; foliage dense, silvery green color. \$1.

PINUS mughus. DWARF MUGHO PINE (IV). Low growing bush form. Fine. 50 cts. to \$2.

PINUS parviflora. SMALL-FLOWERED JAPAN PINE (III). A dwarf tree, with spreading, well-covered branches and very glaucous leaves. \$2.

PINUS pinaster. CLUSTER PINE (II). A rapid-growing tree of good size; growing well in sand or near the sea. 75 cts. and \$1. Low rates per 100.

PINUS ponderosa. HEAVY-WOODED PINE (I). A grand California tree; perfectly hardy here; leaves 8 to 10 inches in length. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

PINUS ponderosa pendula (II). Fine new variety of weeping habit. Curious, effective, and very rare. \$5.

PINUS Pyrenaica. PYRENEAN PINE (II). A majestic tree, of luxuriant, spreading growth; long leaves and soft texture. \$1.50 and \$2.

PINUS rigida. PITCH PINE (I). A large-growing tree, with clean stem and compact top; succeeds well on dry or wet soil. 75 cts.

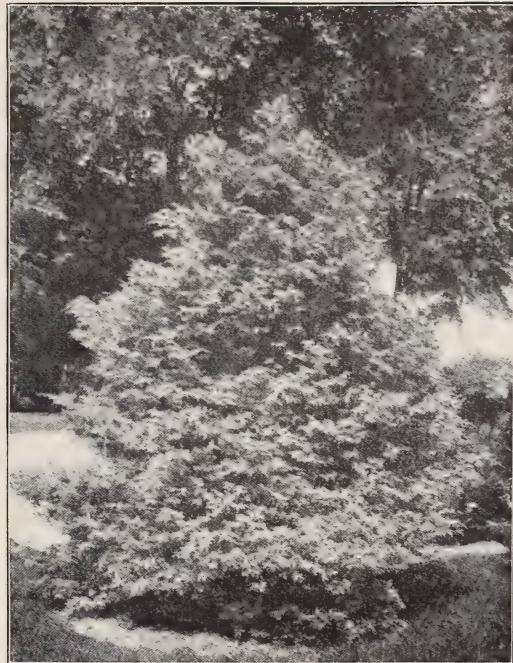
PINUS resinosa. RESINOUS PINE (I). A beautiful native pine, resembling the Austrian, but of softer texture. Very valuable. 50 cts. to \$1.

PINUS Sabiniana. SABINE'S PINE (I). A native of California. A large, rapid-growing tree, with long drooping leaves, of a silvery gray color. \$2.

PINUS strobus. WHITE PINE (I). One of the native pines, pale light-green foliage. Hardy and valuable. 35 cts. to \$1. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

PINUS strobus pumila. DWARF WHITE PINE (III). Small, glaucous foliage. \$1.50.

PINUS Sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE or FIR (II). A native European species of rapid growth, with strong branches and short, stiff bluish-green foliage. 35 cts. to \$1. Very low prices per 1,000.



RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA.

(See page 26.)

PINUS Thunbergii (II). A native of Japan. Dark Green foliage. Growth rapid and robust. \$1 to \$2.

PODOCARPUS Japonica. JAPAN YEW. See TAXUS.

RETINOSPORA decussata (II). A very unique and showy evergreen, forming a dense, compact pyramidal bush; foliage bluish green in summer, turning to a violet purple in autumn. \$1 to \$2.

RETINOSPORA ericoides. HEATH-LIKE JAPAN CYPRESS (II). A conical, compact, pyramidal bush; effective for contrast chiefly on account of its violet-red color in winter. 50 cts. to \$1.

RETINOSPORA filifera. THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA (II). Beautiful tree of elegant form and slender, drooping branches. Bright green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

RETINOSPORA filifera aurea. GOLDEN THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA (II). Beautiful golden color. Rare. \$1.50.

RETINOSPORA obtusa. OBTUSE-LEAVED RETINOSPORA (II). Fern-like foliage. Fine. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

RETINOSPORA obtusa argentea variegata (II). Soft, silvery foliage, intermixed with green. \$1.50.

RETINOSPORA obtusa aurea variegata (II). One of the finest retinosporas. Having a portion of the smaller spray and leaves of a golden color, intermixed with a fine glossy green. \$1 to \$2.

RETINOSPORA obtusa nana. DWARF OBTUSE RETINOSPORA (IV). Very dwarf; spreading habit and deep green, glossy foliage. Rarely grows over two feet in height. \$1.00.

RETINOSPORA obtusa nana aurea. GOLDEN DWARF OBTUSE RETINOSPORA (IV). Rich bronze-yellow leaves. \$1.50.

RETINOSPORA obtusa pendula. WEEPING OBTUSE JAPAN CYPRESS (II). A very attractive variety, with graceful, drooping branches. \$1.50.

RETINOSPORA pisifera. PEA-FRUITED RETINOSPORA (II). Beautiful tree, with delicate branches and fine feathery foliage. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

RETINOSPORA pisifera aurea (II). Pyramidal in habit with golden tinted foliage. \$1 to \$1.50.

RETINOSPORA pisifera nana variegata. DWARF VARIEGATED JAPAN CYPRESS (III). A dwarf shrub of dense growth, having a bluish gray appearance; a portion of the branches of a pale yellow color. \$1.50.

RETINOSPORA plumosa. PLUME-LIKE RETINOSPORA. (II). Graceful habit and delicate glaucous foliage. 75 cts. and \$1.

RETINOSPORA plumosa argentea. SILVER PLUME-LIKE RETINOSPORA. (II). Silver-tipped foliage. 50 cts. and \$1.

RETINOSPORA plumosa aurea. GOLDEN PLUME-LIKE RETINOSPORA. (II). One of the best Retinosporas. Foliage tipped bright golden yellow, which color is retained throughout the

year. Compact, symmetrical form. 50 cts. to \$5. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000. See page 25.

RETINOSPORA squarrosa. SQUARROSE RETINOSPORA. (II). Compact habit and small, light green, feathery foliage of a silvery green tint. Thickly branched, very graceful and effective. A beautiful and valuable small evergreen. 50 cts. to \$5. Low prices per 100.

SEQUOIA gigantea or **Wellingtonia.** BIG TREE OF CALIFORNIA. (I). World renowned on account of the immense size it has attained in its native districts. Of moderate growth while young, compact habit. Hardy when planted with other evergreens. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

SEQUOIA pendula. (I). This weeping variety has foliage of the same character as the preceding, with a distinct pendulous habit. \$3 to \$5.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. (II). A very unique tree from Japan, and unlike any other variety. Very long leaves, much wider than those on other Coniferae, shining green above. The horizontal branches and peculiar growth of the leaves in parasol-like whorls, almost like spokes on a wheel, give the variety a very distinct individuality. Perfectly hardy and very choice. \$3 and upward.

TAXUS adpressa ericooides. HEATH-LIKE YEW. (III). Slow-growing, upright branched yew; small foliage. 75 cts. and \$1.

TAXUS baccata. ENGLISH YEW. (I). A popular variety of spreading, bushy habit, admitting of trimming to any shape. Dark green, glossy foliage. 50 cts. to \$1; \$25 to \$75 per 100; extra specimens, prices on application.

TAXUS baccata aurea. GOLDEN YEW. (II). Gold-margined leaves. \$1 to \$2.

TAXUS baccata fastigiata. IRISH YEW. (I). A valuable variety, of very upright growth; deep blackish green foliage. A valuable variety for Formal planting. \$1 to \$5.

TAXUS baccata fastigiata aurea. GOLDEN IRISH YEW. (III). Foliage handsome green bordered with yellow. \$1 to \$2.

TAXUS baccata Fisherii. FISHER'S VARIEGATED YEW. (II). Low-spreading tree, with some of its foliage deep yellow in color. \$1.

TAXUS baccata pendula. (II). New and distinct; pendulous habit, uniform branchings and regular outlines; beautiful Taxus foliage and young trees profusely covered with bright red and scarlet berries. A unique and interesting variety. \$2.50 to \$5.

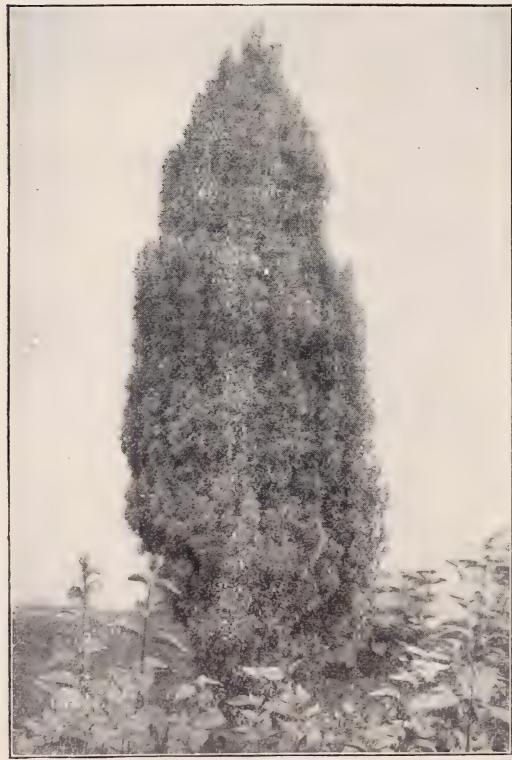
TAXUS Canadensis. CANADIAN YEW. (III). Low-spreading, seldom attaining a height of more than four feet; darker bark, with shorter leaves and smaller berries than the common yew. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

TAXUS Canadensis aurea. GOLDEN CANADIAN YEW. (III). A golden variety of the Canadian Yew. \$1 to \$2.

TAXUS elegantissima. ELEGANT YEW. (II). A beautiful variety. Foliage prettily variegated with yellow. \$1 to \$2.

TAXUS erecta. ERECT YEW. (III). Pyramidal form and small close foliage. Effective in landscapes. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

TAXUS podocarpus japonica. JAPAN YEW. (II). An upright, slow-growing shrub, with dark



TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA.

shining green leaves; resembles the Irish Yew; requires protection. 75 cts.

TAXUS Washingtonia. (IV). Fine golden foliage; handsome and rare. \$1 to \$2.

THUYA argentea. WHITE-TIPPED ARBOR-VITÆ. (IV). Branches tipped with white from the last of June till following spring. \$1 to \$2.

THUYA aurea. PEABODY'S ARBOR-VITÆ. (III). Rich golden color and of a dwarf, compact habit. Summer and winter. Fine. \$1 to \$2.

THUYA aurea maculata. CLOTH OF GOLD ARBOR-VITÆ. (III). Gold-variegated foliage. \$1.

THUYA compacta. COMPACT ARBOR-VITÆ. (IV). Globe shaped. 50 cts. to \$1.

THUYA gigantea. PACIFIC COAST ARBOR-VITÆ (II). Of rapid, sturdy growth. Rich green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

THUYA globosa. GLOBOSA ARBOR-VITÆ (IV). Round, compact form and dense foliage. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

THUYA Hoveyi. HOVEY'S ARBOR-VITÆ (IV). Dwarf, close habit; foliage of bright yellow. Very hardy and fine. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

THUYA occidentalis. COMMON AMERICAN ARBOR-VITÆ (II). One of the best really hardy evergreen hedge plants. 25 cts. to \$1. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

THUYA occidentalis cristata. CRESTED ARBOR-VITÆ (II). Branches growing close together, with deep green foliage; the ends drooping. \$1.

THUYA occidentalis Little Gem. (IV). Small compact growth. Fine rich foliage. \$1.

THUYA occidentalis plicata. NOOTKA SOUND ARBOR-VITÆ (III). A fine hardy variety from Nootka Sound. Conical in form; foliage plaited, of a dark green color. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

THUYA occidentalis Reidii. REID'S ARBOR-VITÆ (III). A distinct variety; small leaves. 50 cts.

THUYA pendula. WEEPING ARBOR-VITÆ (III). Hardy and distinct. \$1 to \$2.

THUYA pumila. DWARF ARBOR-VITÆ (IV). Dwarf; valuable for low hedges. 50 cts.

THUYA pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITÆ (III). A most valuable upright evergreen of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. Form similar to Irish Juniper. 50 cts. to \$1.

THUYA Siberica. SIBERIAN ARBOR-VITÆ (III). Exceedingly hardy, compact growth; used for hedges. 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100.

THUYA Siberica nigra. TOM THUMB ARBOR-VITÆ (III). A dwarf form with fine, delicate, dark green foliage. 50 cts.

THUYA Spaethi aurea. (III). Very rich, solid golden yellow foliage and permanent color the entire season. Habit compact, moderate growth. Hardy everywhere, and one of the most distinct and valuable small evergreens. \$2 and \$3.

THUYA thuyopsis dolobrata. (III). Exceedingly beautiful, horizontal branches, slightly pendulous, flat leaves. \$1 to \$2.50.

THUYA thuyopsis dolobrata variegata. VARIEGATED THUYOPSIS (III). Attractive foliage, of a bright green color above and silvery white underneath. \$2.

THUYA Vervaeneana. Vervaene's GOLDEN ARBOR-VITÆ (III). Golden tinted and slender branches. Fine. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

THUOPSIS borealis, syn. Cupressus Nutkaensis. NOOTKA SOUND THUOPSIS (II). Of vigorous, erect growth; spreading branches, drooping at the ends, of silvery glaucous tint. Not perfectly hardy. 75 cts.

EVERGREENS WITH COLORED FOLIAGE.

OR HAVING REMARKABLY DISTINCT COLOR.

ABIES alba aurea. GLORY OF SPRUCES. Golden.

BIOTA elegantissima. ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN ARBOR-VITÆ.

BIOTA Orientalis. CHINESE GOLDEN ARBOR-VITÆ.

CEDRUS Deodora. INDIAN CEDAR. Light Silver foliage.

CEDRUS Atlantica glauca. MT. ATLAS CEDAR. Silvery blue foliage.

JUNIPERUS aurea prostrata. GOLDEN PROSTRATE JUNIPER.

JUNIPERUS Sinensis. GOLDEN CHINESE JUNIPER.

JUNIPERUS communis nana aurea. DOUGLAS GOLDEN JUNIPER.

JUNIPERUS Virginiana aurea variegata. GOLDEN RED CEDAR.

JUNIPERUS Virginiana elegantissima. GOLDEN CEDAR.

PICEA Englemanni. ENGLEMAN'S SPRUCE. Silver green foliage.

THUYA Vervaeneana. Vervaene's GOLDEN ARBOR-VITÆ.

Descriptions of all the above varieties and sizes will be found in preceding pages.

The four specimen Taxus arrived in fine shape and are doing well; in fact, I am well pleased with everything. The 300 Dwarf Evergreens were extra good and well grown and I do not think I will lose a plant. All the other plants are doing well.

Baltimore, Md.

E. H.

Evergreen Shrubs.

FOR GROUPINGS, borders and mass plantings the hardy Evergreen Shrubs are remarkably effective. The thick, massive and permanent foliage of the *Andromeda Floribunda*, *Azalea Amoena*, *Berberis*, *Buxus*, *Ilex*, *Kalmia* and *Rhododendron* gives unsurpassed color and character to lawn plantings that cannot be produced with any other class of hardy shrubs.

THE SIZE AND HEIGHT usually attained by each variety is indicated as follows:—

- I. Indicating a size of 8 to 12 feet.
- II. " " " " 5 to 8 "
- III. " " " " 2 to 5 "
- IV. " " " " 1 to 2 "

THESE EVERGREEN Shrubs are moved largely with ball, and can be transplanted with perfect safety either at proper time in autumn or in spring.

PRICES noted are for the sizes usually selected.

EXTRA SPECIMENS of the leading kinds are also furnished at reasonable prices.

Evergreen Shrubs for Italian Gardens and Formal planting are classified on page 33.



MASS PLANTING. GROUP OF HARDY RHODODENDRONS.
(See pages 30 to 32.)

AZALEA amoena. (IV). Dwarf, bushy habit and thoroughly hardy. Bright rosy purple or red flowers, showing a perfect mass of color in May: small leaves, very thickly set on the branches, of a reddish brown or crimson in autumn. The foliage remains all winter, making a pretty effect in borders or groups of other shrubs. Bushy, well-budded plants, \$10 to \$20 per dozen, \$50 to \$100 per 100.

ANDROMEDA Leucothoe Catesbaei. CATESBY'S ANDROMEDA. (II). Long branches, ovate leaves, tinged with brown in the fall; white flowers in spring. 50 cts. Very low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

ANDROMEDA floribunda. (II). One of the choicest evergreen shrubs. Dwarf, compact habit, small dark green myrtle-like foliage, and pure white wax-like blossoms in spikes somewhat resembling the Lily of the Valley. Flow-

ers early in the spring. Perfectly hardy. Same treatment as Azaleas and Rhododendrons. Fine bushy plants, \$10 to \$15 per dozen, \$30 to \$150 per 100.

ANDROMEDA Japonica. (II). A beautiful BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN; blossoms early in spring; long drooping clusters of white flowers being very effective. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

ANDROMEDA angustifolia. (II). NARROW-LEAVED ANDROMEDA. 75 cts.

AUCUBA Japonica variegata. (II). Most effective evergreen shrub for border or mass planting. Broad, thick, beautiful leaves, blotched and variegated with bright golden yellow. Not hardy in exposed situations. \$4 to \$5 per dozen; \$20 to \$40 per 100.

BERBERIS dulcis. SWEET-FRUITED BERRBY. (II). Medium size, bright yellow flowers; abundant black berries, which, in contrast with the shining leathery foliage, give a fine effect. 75 cts.

BUXUS arborescens. ARBORESCENT BOXWOOD (II). A large-growing variety, of tree-like form. 50 cts. See page 31.

BUXUS argentea variegata. SILVER-LEAVED BOXWOOD (II). 50 cts.

BUXUS aurea variegata. GOLDEN-LEAVED BOXWOOD (II). 50 cts.

BUXUS Handsworthii. HANDSWORTH'S BOXWOOD (II). Upright vigorous growth; foliage large. Fine and very hardy. 75 cts.

BUXUS latifolia. BROAD-LEAVED BOXWOOD (II). Handsome broad foliage. 50 cts.

BUXUS nana. DWARF BOXWOOD (IV). Valuable for edging. Fine stock. \$30 to \$40 per 100 yards.

BUXUS sempervirens. COMMON TREE BOXWOOD (II). Compact shrub with deep green foliage. 35 and 50 cts. each; \$15 to \$30 per 100. Low prices per 1,000.

For STANDARD and PYRAMID trained of this variety see TRAINED SPECIMENS FOR FORMAL GARDENS. See page 33.

BUXUS sempervirens rosmarinifolia. ROSEMARY-LEAVED TREE BOXWOOD (II). Glaucous leaves. 50 cts.

BUXUS sempervirens rotundifolia. (II). Dark green round leaves. 50 cts.

CASSANDRA calyculata. (II). White flowers and glaucous leaves. 25 to 50 cts.

COTONEASTER buxifolia. BOX-LEAVED COTONEASTER. (III). Of dwarf habit, producing white flowers in spring. 50 cts.

COTONEASTER mycrophylla. SMALL-LEAVED COTONEASTER. (III). An attractive, low, trailing bush, with very small, glossy, dark green leaves. 50 cts. Low rates in quantity.

CRATÆGUS pyracantha. EVERGREEN THORN. (II). A compact, symmetrical hedge plant. White or pink flowers in spring, followed by masses of bright orange-colored berries. Handsome dark foliage, retained very late. A fine shrub for any planting. Low prices per 1,000.

CRATÆGUS pyracantha Lalandii. LALAND'S EVERGREEN THORN. (II). A valuable plant for hedges. Compact growth; rich, glossy foliage; white flowers and orange-colored berries. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 1,000.

DAPHNE Cneorum. (IV). Dwarf trailing habit; glossy evergreen foliage; fragrant white flowers in spring and summer. Orange-colored berries. 50 cts. Low rates in quantity.

ERICA calluna vulgaris. SCOTCH HEATHER. (IV). Low, spreading habit; purplish and

white flowers in midsummer. Succeeds in light, poor soil. 35 cts. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

A fine assortment of English-grown *Erica* (Heather), leading varieties. Red, purple and white flowering. Strong, well-rooted plants. \$25 per 100.

EUONYMUS Japonicus. (III). A medium-size shrub. Well adapted to shady places. Hardy south of New York. 75 cts. to \$1.

EUONYMUS Japonicus variegatus. (III). Upright shrub with variegated foliage. 75 cts.

FOR OTHER EUONYMUS SEE DECIDUOUS SHRUBS. ALSO CLIMBING VINES.



BLOOM OF *KALMIA LATIFOLIA*.

(See page 30.)

ILEX baccata. ENGLISH HOLLY. (II). A fine shrub; not entirely hardy in New England. 25 to 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

ILEX crenata. (IV). A valuable variety from Japan. Beautiful myrtle-like foliage; distinct and hardy. One of the finest of the newer evergreen shrubs. 50 cts to \$1. Low prices per 100. See page 32.

ILEX opaca. AMERICAN HOLLY. (I). A dwarf-growing tree of conical form, with large, shining, thorny leaves; red berries in winter. 50 cts. to \$1.00. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

KALMIA angustifolia. NARROW-LEAVED LAUREL. (II). Narrow leaves and red flowers. 50 cts. Low rates per 100 and 1,000.



BLOOM OF RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM
(See page 32.)

KALMIA latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL or CALICO BUSH (II). Next to the hardy Rhododendrons, Kalmia Latifolia is perhaps the most desirable of all of the really hardy Evergreen Shrubs for massing and grouping purposes. The beautiful laurel-like leaves and great clusters of exquisitely

beautiful small rose tinted flowers, make these plants specially attractive all the year. When nursery grown and frequently transplanted the plants develop in bushy, compact form, and removing with large ball can be readily transplanted without any loss or injury to the plants. The treatment as to soil, mulching, etc., should be similar to that for the hardy Rhododendrons.

For immediate effect grand specimen plants from 2 or 3 feet high up to 4 to 6 feet in height, and nearly as broad as high, well furnished and thickly budded plants are furnished in carload lots at the exceptionally low prices of \$100 to \$250 per car, according to size and quality of the stock. These are indigenous plants specially selected in the open ground and remove with ball, thus insuring perfect safety and success in transplanting. Fine nursery grown, properly transplanted plants, from 9 to 12, 12 to 18 and 18 to 24 inches, from \$6 to \$18 per dozen, according to size and quality; and at special prices per hundred and thousand.

MAHONIA aquifolium. HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA. (III). Of medium size; large, shining purplish green, prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in spring. Very fine in masses or borders. 25 cts. and 35 cents.; \$10 to \$20 per 100. Very low rates per 1,000.

MAHONIA japonica. (III). A fine evergreen variety, and next to the holly in beauty of foliage. Not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia. \$6 to \$10 per dozen; \$30 to \$50 per 100.

MENZIESIA polifolia. IRISH HEATH. (IV). A dwarf shrub; beautiful white flowers. 75 cts.

PRINOS glabra. COMMON INKBERRY. (II). A handsome shrub with shining foliage and fine black berries in autumn. 50 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

ULEX Europaea. EUROPEAN FURZE. (IV). Curious prickly shrub, with yellow blossoms. 35 cts.

YUCCA filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. (IV). In midsummer an immense panicle of lily-like flowers from center, and attains a height of 4 to 5 feet. Fine for use in shrubbery beds and borders. 25 cts. to 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

Rhododendrons Hardy Named Catawbiense Varieties. (II.)

For many years these fine hardy Rhododendrons have been one of my leading specialties. The universal success with the many thousands of these plants supplied by me for the various country seats and other private and public grounds attest the quality and reliability of this stock.

My plants are exceptionally well grown, several times transplanted, bushy, budded, well furnished, and in every way desirable for immediate effect.

Great care has been exercised in including only such varieties as may be classed as absolutely hardy in the Central and Northern States; and in the severe climate of New England these tested varieties of "iron clad" hardiness succeed with ordinary treatment.

Planted in masses, groups or borders these beautiful Shrubs are incomparably fine, excelling in beauty when in flower and foliage almost any other hardy Shrub or Plant known. The massive heads of bloom, of the most beautiful colors, are always a striking and beautiful object in lawn and landscape.

The Evergreens arrived in excellent condition.
Tuxedo, N. Y.

P. T.

For the more perfect development of the plants a partially shaded situation is preferable, although success obtains when planted in the open ground, especially if properly mulched to prevent drying in summer and cold and drought in winter. Any good, loamy soil, moderately enriched with fibrous material or well rotted manure, cow manure, or well rotted sod, is best suited to the growth of the plants. A few evergreen boughs placed around the plants, sufficient to keep off the sun and wind in winter are advantageous.

The seed pods should always be removed after flowering to insure better flowering the following season.

The best effects are produced by close planting, an average of from 2 to 3 feet apart, thus at once securing a solid mass of flower and foliage.

In arranging the larger native Rhododendrons (*R. Maximum*) as a background, these hardy named varieties produce a beautiful and striking effect planted in front toward the grass border as a foreground.

My stock of these really hardy Rhododendrons, both as to quality and quantity is, I believe, unsurpassed. They are both the cheapest and best. There is no experiment in planting them. Every plant will grow and bloom well the first season.

Many foreign plants sold in this country, owing to lack of hardiness, are almost worthless, and of the thousands of such plants sent out every year but few survive the first winter following. But few European grown Rhododendrons outside of the British Isles are of much value for planting in the Central, Middle or New England States.

THE CASE COLLECTIONS OF 25, 50 AND 100 PLANTS, each case as furnished heretofore, can be relied upon to give excellent satisfaction. The assortment of varieties and colors is made with the view of obtaining the best effects for the number of plants in each case. These cases of 25, 50 and 100 plants are furnished uniformly at the wholesale price, or hundred price, as quoted.

PRICES: Bushy, well budded plants, several times transplanted with ball, 15 to 20 in., \$12 per dozen, \$75 per 100; 18 to 20 in., \$15 per dozen, \$100 per 100; selected plants 18 to 24 in., \$18 per dozen, \$125 per 100; selected extra size plants 2 to 3 feet, \$18 to \$25 per dozen.

The following can be relied upon as perfectly hardy varieties as above described:

Album elegans. Large foliage; blush, changing to white; of fine form and beautiful color.

Album grandiflorum. White and blush; large foliage and flower. Fine.

Archimedes. Bright rosy crimson, lighter center.

Atrosanguineum. Intense blood red.

Bacchus. Crimson, with enormous truss; fine habit.

Bicolor. Rosy pink; fine in bloom and foliage.

Blandyanum. Rosy pink; excellent foliage, fine form and very abundant bloomer.

B. W. Elliot. Deep rosy pink with dark red spots.

Brayanum. Rosy scarlet.

Candidum. A good blush.

Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson; fine bloom, foliage and habit; one of the best.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet; excellent foliage and habit.

Charles Bagley. Cherry red; fine truss and habit.

Coriaceum. Pure white; dwarf, free blooming.

Delicatissimum. Blush white, tinted pink,

Everestianum. Rosy lilac; spotted and fringed; an excellent bloomer; fine foliage.

Giganteum. Bright rose; large truss. Fine.

Gloriosum. Large, bold, white flower.

Grandiflorum. Deeply rose-colored flower. Fine.

H. H. Hunnewell. Rich dark crimson.

James Macintosh. Rosy scarlet; splendid habit and foliage.

John Walter. Crimson; rich foliage.

King of the Purples. Distinct color; fine habit.

Lady Armstrong. Beautiful pale rose, spotted.

Lady Grey Egerton. Silver blush; fine truss and foliage.

Michael Waterer. Very brilliant scarlet crimson.

Minnie. Blush white, blotched with orange or chocolate; distinct.

Mrs. John Clutton. Beautiful white, good form.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson; of splendid habit.

Purpureum elegans. Very fine purple. Fine foliage.

Purpureum grandiflorum. Of excellent habit; color same as the above.

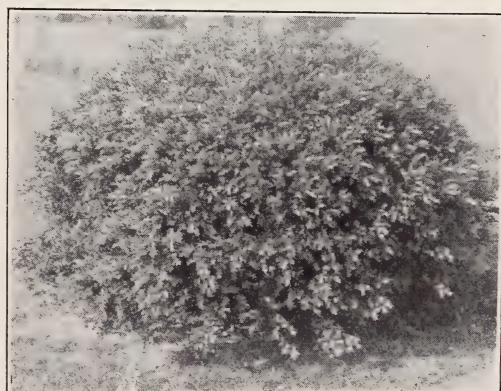
Queen. Fine white flowers.

Roseum elegans. Large leaves; rose-colored flowers. An old and general favorite.

Roseum grandiflorum. Large fine rose.

Roseum superbum. Good, clear rose color; fine.

Sir William Armstrong. Light crimson; fine.



BUXUS ARBORESCENS. (See page 29.)



Ilex crenata. JAPANESE HOLLY.
(See page 29.)

HARDY RHODODENDRON SEEDLINGS. (II).

Where borders or effective mass planting with the beautiful flower and foliage of the Rhododendron is desired the hearty Catawbiense Seedling Rhododendrons are used to excellent advantage. These plants are grown from the hardiest strain of the Catawbiense varieties, and are recommended as likely to give excellent satisfaction. The plants are well grown and frequently transplanted, which insure safe shipment and successful planting at any time during the season,—spring planting being preferable.

Prices for these fine hardy Seedling Rhododendrons 12 to 18 inches, 18 to 24 inches, 2 to 3 feet, \$40, \$60, \$80, and \$100 per hundred. The larger sizes are well budded for immediate effect. Smaller transplanting plants, suitable for planting in nursery rows, 6 to 12 inches \$75 to \$150 per hundred.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. (I). This native species of the hardy Rhododendron is incomparably fine and particularly valuable for mass

groupings for immediate effect. The large, long, dark, glossy green foliage, and bold, dense clusters of the most beautiful lavender or pink tinted blossoms in mid-summer produce the most striking and beautiful effects the first season.

The species being indigenous in the coldest sections of the United States gives the plants an absolute hardiness not excelled by any of the other ornamental Shrubs; and when grown in good soil in the open and properly pruned or headed back, the plants form great masses of foliage of uniform outline, and not infrequently as broad as high.

Each of these plants being moved with a compact ball of earth, there is little or no risk in transplanting or in shipping in carload lots to any part of the country; and the very low price at which I am now furnishing this stock is an inducement for even a more extended demand of this material in future than I have supplied in the recent past. Anticipating this demand I am prepared to furnish any number of carloads of the very finest quality of selected plants, such as above described, and at exceptionally low prices.

The size of the plants varies from *about 3 feet up to 9 or 10 feet*; all compact, well furnished, beautifully budded, and packed in cars in best possible condition.

Price for these specimen plants is from \$100 to \$250 per car net, not including freight, according to the size and perfectness of the specimens. Ordinary plants as frequently furnished from the native woods can be supplied at even less price, but in comparison as to real value or planting effects, the finer specimens above described are by far the cheapest and best.

RHODODENDRON PONTICUM. (II.) This half hardy species is grown largely in southern Europe and is well suited for planting in California or the middle Southern States, but is not sufficiently hardy for safe planting in the Central or Northern States. Bushy, well budded plants, from 1 to 3 feet, \$25 to \$100 per hundred.

YUCCA filamentosa. (III). See EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Trained Specimens for Formal Gardens.

THE FORMAL OR ITALIAN GARDEN is becoming a feature in much of the best landscape work in this country. This style of gardening with its trimmed trees and shrubs of clipped form, adds a unique attraction to many country estates.

TO MEET the rapidly increasing demand for these trained specimens for formal planting I have unsurpassed facilities for furnishing selections of the different varieties and sizes from my own direct importations of carefully selected stock from the best in Europe, and at very reasonable prices. Many of these specimen trees and plants are of exceptional size and quality, and are not only the largest and finest obtainable but cannot be duplicated or replaced.

ALL THIS STOCK is grown and shipped either in suitable boxes or tubs, or with solid compact balls of earth about the roots, thus avoiding practically all risk in safe shipment to any part of the country, or

in transplanting. The selection consists of compact, well grown specimens as noted below. Other varieties can also be supplied.

THESE TRAINED SPECIMENS are not ordinarily kept in stock here. Orders should therefore be entered in advance of the shipping season if possible.

PHOTOGRAPHS with prices and other particulars will be furnished on application. Descriptions of the varieties will be found under their respective headings.



TRAINED SPECIMENS IN FORMAL GARDEN.

CATALA bungei. *Standards.* See DECIDUOUS TREES page 9.

BUXUS. *BOXWOOD. Standards.* These are very compact, of evenly clipped form and fine evergreen foliage. Good specimens from 18 to 24 inches to 3 feet and more diameter of head from \$5 to \$25 per pair.

BUXUS. *BOXWOOD. Pyramids.* Fine compact plants, from 2 feet to 5 and 6 feet, from \$5 to \$25 per pair.

BUXUS. *BOXWOOD.* Clipped in round, globe-shaped form, in fine specimens, can also be supplied at reasonable prices.

LAURUS nobilis. *BAY TREES. Standards and Pyramids.* See STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS.

LIGUSTRUM, PRIVET. *Pyramids.* Fine plants from 2 feet in height upwards. \$5 to \$10 dozen. Larger, \$10 to \$15 pair.

LIGUSTRUM PRIVET. *Standards,* with heads from 18 inches to 3 feet and more diameter of head. See STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS.

JUNIPERUS Hibernica. *JUNIPER.* From 2 to 5 feet in height.

RETINOSPORA filifera. *Standards.* About 25 pair of good specimens, 3½ feet stem of 3

inch caliper, solid compact heads 4 to 5 feet in diameter.

RETINOSPORA plumosa aurea. *Pyramids, 3, 4 and 5 feet in height, 18 inches to 3 feet in diameter.*

TAXUS baccata. *ENGLISH YEWs. Standards.* Stocky stems about 3 feet high, 1½ inch caliper, 2 and 3 feet diameter of head.

TAXUS erecta. *ENGLISH YEWs. Pyramidal.* Fine pyramids, from 3 feet high, 12 to 18 inches diameter of base, to 5 and 6 feet in height, 3 feet and more diameter of base.

Yews and Box grown in fancy shapes, such as birds, tables, chairs, etc., can also be supplied.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata. *JAPANESE UMBRELLA PINE.* Fine specimens of *pyramidal* form, from 6 to 8 feet in height, and from 2½ to 3½ feet diameter of base. Grown and moved in baskets with ball; also smaller specimens.

Azalea Mollis, Hibiscus (Althea) Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, Viburnum, Wistaria, Standard Roses, hardy Rhododendrons, grown as *standards*, all suitable for formal planting; can be supplied of different sizes and at reasonable prices. Quotations on application.

For description see STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS.

Deciduous Shrubs.

MOST DECIDUOUS SHRUBS are of rapid growth and of easy culture.

THE SPECIES AND VARIETIES described below comprise the best in cultivation, from which selections can be made that will give a continuous variety of bloom from early spring until late in autumn.

THE SIZE OR HEIGHT each variety ordinarily attains is indicated in Roman numbers, as follows:

I denoting a size of 6 to 10 feet.

II denoting a size of 3 to 6 feet.

III denoting a size of 1 to 3 feet.

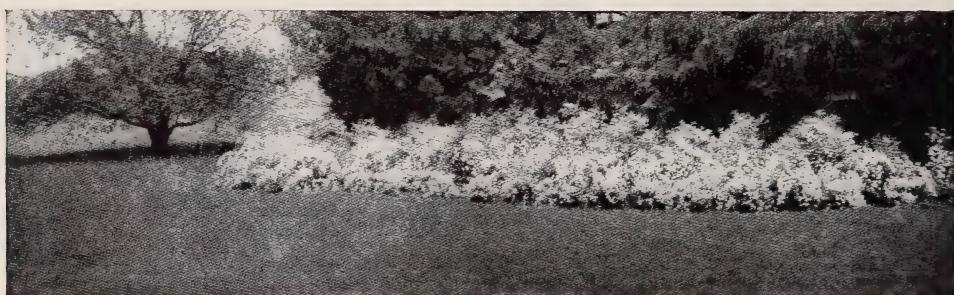
FOR CONVENIENT REFERENCE both the botanical and common English names of each variety are given.

SHRUBS HAVING "COLORED FOLIAGE," varieties "Bearing Ornamental Fruit," "Shrubs for Seashore Planting," and "For Shaded Places," also "Special Collections of the Best Hardy Shrubs for Immediate Effect," "Shrubs for Formal Planting," and "Standard Shrubs grown in Tree Form," are classified under their respective headings.

CLIMBING SHRUBS and hardy Vines are also classified under a separate heading.

THE PRICES noted are for Shrubs of the usual sizes, as usually selected for ornamental planting.

NEARLY ALL VARIETIES OF HARDY SHRUBS can be supplied per 100 and per 1,000, of different sizes and of excellent quality at very low prices.



BED OF HARDY SHRUBS.

AMORPHA fragrans. FRAGRANT AMORPHA (II). Dark purple flowers in July. 35 cts.

AMORPHA fruticosa. WILD INDIGO (II). Indigenous to Southern States. 35 cts.

AMYGDALUS flora alba plena. DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING ALMOND (II). 35 and 50 cts.

AMYGDALUS flora rubra plena. DOUBLE RED FLOWERING ALMOND (II). 35 and 50 cts.

ANDROMEDA ligustrina (II). White flowers in small clusters during May. 35 cts.

ANDROMEDA mariana. STAGGER BUSH (II). Glossy oval leaves; clustered cylindrical flowers. 50 cts.

ANDROMEDA racemosa (II). Sweet white flowers in long pendulous clusters. 50 cts.

ANDROMEDA speciosa (II). An almost evergreen shrub, similar in appearance to the Floribunda variety. 75 cts. to \$1.

For other Andromedas, see DECIDUOUS TREES, also EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ARALIA Mandshurica (I). Native of North China. Very hairy and prickly bipinnate leaves. \$1.

For other Aralias, see DECIDUOUS TREES.

AZALEA arborescens (II). Rich dark green foliage and white or rose tinted fragrant flowers late in summer. \$5 and \$7.50 per doz.

AZALEA calendulacea (II). Flame-colored flowers late in May. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each. See page 35.

AZALEA Ghent and pontica (III). I offer the best collection of these beautiful shrubs obtainable. They are made up of the best hardy varieties, of which there are many, the flowers appearing in great profusion in spring; literally covering twig and branch with their varied and gorgeous hues in brilliant distinct colors. Planted either in groups or borders the effect is charming. They will flourish in any good peaty soil or sandy loam, made rich by leaf mold or similar material. Like the Rhododendron and other hardy Azaleas, these plants remove with a ball and mass of fibrous roots, engendering practically no risk in transplanting. Selected well-budded plants of the finest hardy varieties, \$10 and \$15 per dozen; extra, \$18 per dozen; \$50, \$75 and \$100 per 100. See STANDARD SHRUBS AND DECORATIVE PLANTS. Also page 36.

Enclosed please find check for \$1,213.85 in payment of enclosed bill. The Azaleas and Rhododendrons appear satisfactory. They are all planted out and doing well.

Worcester, Mass.

P. M.

AZALEA A. KOSTER (III). New. One of the finest hardy plants of recent introduction. Flowers in great profusion; solid golden color; clear, bright yellow, very fine; strong, well-budded plants. \$18 per dozen.

AZALEA mollis (III). One of the finest hardy shrubs; of Japanese origin, but now grown largely. Although perfectly hardy in most situations, it is valuable for forcing, flowering early and in great profusion. There are about twenty named varieties, the flowers of which are very large and of various colors, in red, orange, primrose and yellow. The finest seedlings are also hardy and very fine, the bloom appearing on the ends of the branches as with Rhododendrons. Large, rich green foliage, contrasting finely with the showy flowers. Very effective in beds and masses or in borders with other flowers. Selected well-budded plants, producing almost a solid covering of beautiful flowers the first season, \$10 and \$15 per dozen; \$50 to \$100 per 100; smaller, well-budded plants, \$35 per 100. See page 36.

AZALEA MOLLIS. Extra Exposition Specimens (III). A limited stock of beautiful plants, 2 to 3 feet, very bushy, 60 to 80 buds each; very fine for immediate effect; \$20 per dozen; \$150 per 100.

AZALEA mollis. STANDARD OF TREEFORM (II). See STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS.

AZALEA mollis Sinensis (III). Large brilliant flowers of distinct colors, yellow, salmon and orange scarlet. Well-budded, bushy plants, \$10 per dozen.

AZALEA narcissiflora (II). A fine hybrid hardy Ghent Azalea. Especially distinct; large bright golden yellow double flowers. Perfectly hardy; blooms with greatest profusion. \$10 to \$20 per dozen.

AZALEA nudiflora SWEET NATIVE PURPLE AZALEA (II). 50 cts. Low rates per 100 and 1,000.

AZALEA viscosa. WILD SWEET HONEYSUCKLE or SWAMP PINK (II). 50 cts. Low rates in quantity.

AZALEA Vaseyi (I). A beautiful Azalea. Medium-sized leaves and a profusion of pink flowers that come out in spring before the leaves. 50 cts. Low rates in quantity.

BACCHARIS halimifolia. GROUNDSSEL SHRUB (II). Beautiful dark green foliage, fine in autumn; white, fluffy seed pods in late summer. Valuable also for seashore planting. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

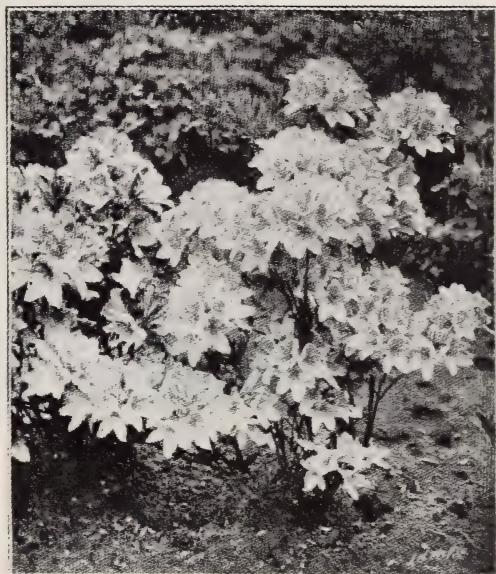
BERBERIS Canadensis. AMERICAN BARBERRY (II). Yellow flowers, and red berries in the autumn. 25 to 50 cts.

BERBERIS Fortunei. (III). Dwarf habit, with small, pale green foliage, which changes to a brilliant red in autumn. 50 cts.

BERBERIS ilicifolia. (II). A fine variety, with large dark green leaves, which remain on the plant until late in the winter. 50 cts.

BERBERIS purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BERRY (II). A valuable sort, with rich dark purple foliage and purple fruit. Very fine. 25 to 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S BERRY (III). A rare Japanese variety of dwarf,



AZALEA CALENDULACEA.

(See page 34.)

compact habit, and one of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation. Bright red berries in summer; foliage turns to glowing red in autumn. Very choice and hardy. 25 to 50 cts.; \$3 to \$6 per dozen; low rates per 100 and per 1,000.

BERBERIS vulgaris. EUROPEAN BARBERRY (II). Similar to Canadensis; used considerably for hedges. 25 to 50 cts.; low rates per 100 and 1,000.

BUDDLEIA curviflora. (II). Spikes of lilac, flowers in midsummer. A fine bloomer. 35 cts.

BUDDLEIA Lindleyana. (II). Dark purplish-colored flowers. 25 cts.

CALICARPA Americana. FRENCH MULBERRY (II). A somewhat coarse shrub. Blue flowers in clusters in August. 35 and 50 cts.

CALICARPA Japonica. (II). Small purple flowers in May. Large violet fruit. 25 to 50 cts.

CALICARPA purpurea. PURPLE CALICARPA (III). Small brilliant purple flowers in August and September. 25 to 50 cts.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. CAROLINA ALLSPICE (II). Known as the Sweet Shrub, from the agreeable odor of its wood; double chocolate-colored flowers. Foliage large and glossy. One of the most valuable hardy shrubs. 25 to 50 cts. Low rates in quantity.

CARAGANA arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE (I). Light green foliage; very hardy; small pea-like yellow blossoms. Blooms in June. 25 cts, to \$1.

CARAGANA Chamlagu. CHINESE CARAGANA (I). Large yellow flowers, gradually becoming reddish. Very attractive. 50 and 75 cts.



MASS PLANTING OF HARDY AZALEA.
(See pages 34 and 35.)

CARAGANA pendula (I). A weeping form of the arborescens. 50 cts. to \$1.

CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus. BLUE SPIRÆA (III). Clusters of blue flowers, very fragrant and beautiful. Blooms in fall until frost. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

CASSIA Marylandica. SENNA BUSH (III). Yellow flowers late in June. A fine plant for massing. 25 to 35 cts.

CEANOTHUS Americanus. NEW JERSEY TEA (II). A very ornamental shrub; small white flowers; profuse bloom in June and July. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

CEPHALANTHUS Occidentalis. BUTTON BUSH (II). Large, compact form. Flowers yellowish white on a small, round, button-like head, an inch in diameter. Moist, shady places. 25 to 50 cts.

CERASUS pumila. SAND CHERRY (I). Of trailing habit. 25 to 50 cts.

For other varieties of Cerasus see DECIDUOUS TREES.

CITRUS trifoliata. JAPANESE ORANGE (I). Dwarf, compact habit, robust growth, and hardy. Grows well in almost any soil or situation; sharp thorns, bright glossy green foliage. Excellent for hedges. Strong plants, 50 cts. \$3 to \$5 per dozen. Low prices per 100.

CLERODENDRON foetidum (II). Blooms in midsummer. Flowers pink and fragrant. 50 cts.

CLERODENDRON serotinum (II). Japanese shrub that blooms in midsummer. Has loose panicles of flowers, purple and white. 50 cts.

CLERODENDRON trichotomum (II). White flowers in heads in late summer. 50 cts. to \$1.

CLETHRA alnifolia (I). Spikes of pure white flowers and rich green foliage. 35 cts. Low rates per 100 and per 1,000.

COLUTEA arborescens. TREE COLUTEA (I). Delicate Acacia-like foliage, with yellow flowers and reddish pods in autumn. 35 cts.

COMPTONIA asplenifolia. SWEET FERN (II). Dark green fern-like leaves. Brownish yellow flowers in late spring. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

CORNUS alba spathii (II). Very distinct, rich foliage, variegated with bright yellow. Compact habit. 50 cts.

CORNUS alternifolia. ALTERNATE-LEAVED DOGWOOD (II). Large foliage, creamy white flowers, very fragrant. 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

CORNUS circinata. ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD (II). Small white flowers in early summer. Round leaves and blue fruit. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

CORNUS mascula. CORNELIAN CHERRY (II). Bright yellow flowers in spring. 35 cts.

CORNUS mascula variegata. VARIEGATED CORNELIAN CHERRY (II). Beautiful variegated foliage and bright golden yellow, double flowers in early spring. Fine. 50 cts.

CORNUS paniculata. PANICLED DOGWOOD (II). Smooth bark; leaves pointed, light green on the upper side, whitish beneath. White flowers and fruit. 35 cts. Low rates per 100.

CORNUS stolonifera (II). A native variety, with smooth, slender branches, usually red in winter. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

CORNUS sanguinea. RED BRANCHED DOGWOOD (II). The well-known variety. Very conspicuous in winter, when the branches are blood-red. 25 cts. Special low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

CORNUS sanguinea elegantissima variegata (II). Crimson red branches and large leaves with deep green center, bordered with white or straw color. Foliage permanent all summer. 50 cts. to \$1. \$5 to \$9 per dozen.

CORNUS sericea (II). Reddish branches with narrow silky leaves. A late bloomer. Blue fruit in October. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

CORNUS Siberica. RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD (II). Bright red bark in winter. Rare. 50 cts.

CORNUS Siberica marginalis. SILVER MARGINED-LEAVED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD (II). A remarkable variety, with silver margined foliage and red bark in winter. 50 cts.

CORNUS stricta. WHITE FRUITED DOGWOOD (II). Slender and upright in growth. White flowers followed by white fruit. 50 cts. to \$1.

CORONILLA emerus. SCORPION SENNA (II). Compact habit, light reddish yellow flowers. Blossoms in May and June. 25 to 50 cts.

CORYLUS Americana. AMERICAN FILBERT (II). Useful as a screen. 35 cts.

CORYLUS Avellana. EUROPEAN FILBERT (II). 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

CORYLUS atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT (I). Very conspicuous shrub, with large leaves of a dark rich red or crimson purple color. Distinct, hardy and fine. 50 cts.

CORYLUS laciniata. CUT-LEAVED FILBERT (I). Deeply cut foliage. Very ornamental, 75 cts.

CORYLUS. FILBERTS, HAZEL or COB NUTS. See NUT TREES.

COTONEASTER microphylla. See EVERGREEN SHRUBS, page 29.

COTONEASTER Simoneii (II). Fine shrub, with showy flowers and fruit. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

CRATÆGUS. See DECIDUOUS TREES, page 10.

CRATÆGUS pyracantha. EVERGREEN THORN. See EVERGREEN SHRUBS, page 29.

CYDONIA atrosanguinea fl. pl. DOUBLE SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (II). A fine, showy variety, with semi-double dark crimson flower. 50 cts.

CYDONIA grandiflora. LARGE-FLOWERING JAPAN QUINCE (II). Flowers very showy, nearly white; fruit large and pear-shaped. 35 cts.

CYDONIA Japonica. SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (II). Bright scarlet crimson, flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs; thorny and of compact growth. 25 to 50 cts. Also one of the best deciduous hedge plants; more hardy than the Privet. Different sizes. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

CYDONIA Japonica alba. BLUSH JAPAN QUINCE (II). Delicate blush flowers. 50 cts.

CYDONIA Mallardii (II). A fine variety, with white and rose flowers. 35 cts.

CYDONIA tricolor (III). Dwarf compact growth, and leaves distinctly variegated with bright pink. Rare and choice. 50 to 75 cts.

CYDONIA umbellicata (II). Flowers a brilliant rosy red; fruit large. One of the best. 35 cts.

DAPHNE Genkwa (III). Japanese variety, with purple flowers. Fine. 75 cts.

DAPHNE Mezereum (III). Small, erect branches and clusters of pink flowers in March. Earliest flowering shrub in bloom. 50 cts.

DAPHNE Mezereum alba (III). A variety with white flowers. 50 cts.

DESMODIUM Japonicum (III). A beautiful shrub bearing white flowers in September. 35 and 50 cts.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum (III). Rare and handsome shrub, covered from August to October with compound panicles of rose and purple pea-shaped blossoms. These long sprays of bloom have a pendulous habit, and make a strikingly beautiful effect the whole season of flowering. One of the best hardy flowering plants. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

DEUTZIA corymbiflora (II). Snow white flowers in summer. A Chinese variety of Deutzia with large clusters. Blooms in July and September, bearing fine large white flowers. 50 cts.

DEUTZIA crenata (II). Large double white flowers, back of petals slightly tinted with rose; a profuse bloomer, large flowers. 35 cts.

DEUTZIA crenata aurea variegata. GOLDEN VARIEGATED DEUTZIA (II). A new golden-leaved variety of Gracilis. 35 cts.

DEUTZIA crenata flore alba pleno. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED DEUTZIA (II). Pure white and very double flowers. 35 cts.

DEUTZIA crenata Pride of Rochester (II). A beautiful shrub with large double white flowers; petals slightly tinted with rose on the back; blooms in profusion and is of a vigorous habit. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

DEUTZIA Fortunei (II). Single white. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

DEUTZIA gracilis. SLENDER-BRANCHED DEUTZIA (III). Pure white, handsome flowers. Dwarf bushy habit. Very beautiful when in bloom. 25 and 35 cts. Low rates per 100. See also STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS.

DEUTZIA parviflora (II). A hardy shrub of Northern China. Upright stems, and in early June covered with creamy white flowers in large clusters. 35 to 75 cts.

DEUTZIA LeMoinei. (III). Dwarf in habit. Pure snow white single flowers in large panicles. Very handsome. A great favorite. 50 cts. to \$1.

DEUTZIA scabra. ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA (II). Profusion of white flowers. Fine. 35 cts.

DIERVILLA amabilis. (II). Large foliage, pink flowers, blooming freely in autumn. 35 cts.

DIERVILLA arborea grandiflora. (II). Of vigorous habit; foliage very large; long, tube-shape flowers of a pale yellow, changing to pale rose. Blooms about two weeks later than the other Deutzias. 35 cts.

DIERVILLA candida. WHITE-FLOWERING WEIGELA (II). Of vigorous habit, producing a profusion of pure white flowers in June. Blooms late, continues until autumn. 35 and 50 cts.

DIERVILLA Costeriana foliis variegatis. (III). Of dwarf, compact growth; leaves bordered with yellow; flowers deep rose. 35 cts.

DIERVILLA Desboisii. (II). A beautiful variety; deep rose-colored flowers resembling Rosea, but much darker. Valuable, 35 cts.

DIERVILLA Eva Rathke. (II). A new Weigela, and one of the finest of the newer shrubs. Bright crimson. Beautiful flowers. 50 cts.

DIERVILLA Hortensis nivea. WHITE FLOWERING WEIGELA (II). Of dwarf, spreading habit; has large foliage and a profusion of pure white flowers. 35 cts.

DIERVILLA Hortensis rubra. (II). Deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best. 35 cts.

DIERVILLA Monsieur Lemoine. (II). Flowers pale flesh color at first, changing to rose, then deep red. A fine variety. 35 cts.

DIERVILLA nana variegata. (III). A dwarf grower, forming a compact bush; variegation light yellow, turning to white, flowers deep rose. 35 cts.

DIERVILLA rosea. (II). One of the best known and highest esteemed of the Weigelas. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

DIERVILLA rosea floribunda. (II). Numerous dark red flowers; fine. 35 cts.

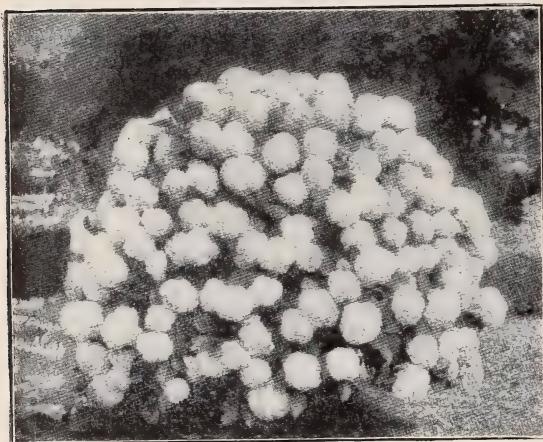
DIERVILLA sessilifolia. (II). A native variety, with yellow flowers about the middle of July. 25 cts. Low rates per 100 and per 1,000.

DIERVILLA Sieboldi alba marginata. (II). Of upright habit; when young the variegation of the leaves is yellow, becoming silver white; flowers rose-colored. 35 cts.

DIERVILLA trifida. (II). Flowers earlier than the *sessilifolia*. 25 cts. Low prices per 100.

DIRCA palustris. LEATHERWOOD (II). A native species with very pliable shoots; low bushy habit. Very early yellow flowers. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

ELÆAGNUS argentea. SILVER-LEAVED OLEASTER (II). Erect growth, beautiful silvery foliage and small yellow flowers in midsummer. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.



HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS.

(See page 39.)

ELÆAGNUS edulis. (III). Foliage dark green above, silvery white beneath; dwarf spreading habit, small yellow flowers, fruit oblong and bright red, covered with white dots. Valuable. 75 cts.

ELÆAGNUS Hortensis. GARDEN OLEASTER (II). Silvery leaves similar to those of above. Fine in contrast with green foliage. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

ELÆAGNUS longipes. (II). Native of Japan. Vigorous growth, spreading branches; foliage bright green above, silvery underneath. Yellow flowers in summer in great profusion, followed by orange-colored berries. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

ELÆAGNUS parvifolia. (II). Sometimes known as Silver Thorn on account of its silvery foliage. Has sweet scented flowers, and mottled red berries. 50 cts. to \$1.

EUONYMUS alata (II). From Japan. Magnificent rose-colored foliage in autumn. 75 cts.

EUONYMUS Americanus. STRAWBERRY BUSH (II). Brilliant scarlet berries. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

EUONYMUS Americanus obovatus (II). A native shrub with trailing habit, drooping branches which take root, constantly spreading. Thin oblong leaves of a dull green color. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

EUONYMUS atropurpureus. BURNING BUSH (I). A tall growing shrub, with large leaves, turning to bright red in autumn; red fruit. 50 cts.

EUONYMUS Europæus. EUROPEAN EUONYMUS (II). A large shrub or tree, bearing rose-colored fruit in autumn. Fine. Low prices per 100.

EUONYMUS latifolius. BROAD-LEAVED EUONYMUS (II). Broad, glossy foliage and large, bright carmine-red fruit. 50 and 75 cts.

EUONYMUS nanus (II). Narrow leaves, turning purple in the fall. Dwarf and spreading habit. 35 and 50 cts.

EUONYMUS Sieboldi (III). A Japanese variety with large dark leaves. Distinct. \$1.

EXOCORDA grandiflora (I). A beautiful shrub. Compact growth, and can be trimmed in dwarf form if desired. Pure white flowers. Blooms in May about the time Lilacs and Rhododendrons. \$3 to \$5 per dozen. Low prices in quantity.

FORSYTHIA Fortunei GOLDEN BELL; FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA (II). Deep green foliage and bright yellow flowers. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

FORSYTHIA suspensa. WEEPING GOLDEN BELL (II). Somewhat pendulous in habit. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

FORSYTHIA viridissima (II). Producing very early in spring beautiful bright yellow flowers, which extend along the whole length of the stem; rich foliage in autumn; an elegant blooming shrub. 35 cts. Low rates in quantity.

FOTHERGILLA alnifolia (II). Somewhat rare native shrub. White blossoms early in June. 50 cts.

GENISTA scoparia. SCOTCH BROOM (II). Long, rich green, fine foliage. Small bright yellow pea-shaped flowers in great profusion in early summer. One of the best of all the hardy shrubs for seashore planting, as it bears the salt spray well and is particularly adapted to sandy soils. Hardy and easily grown. Strong plants, \$10 to \$20 per 100. Very low prices per 1,000.

HALESIA diptera (I). A Southern variety. White flowers in June. 35 and 50 cts.

HALESIA tetraptera. SILVER BELL or SNOWDROP TREE (I). A large shrub, having bell-shaped white flowers in May and four-winged fruit. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

HAMAMELIS Virginiana. WITCH HAZEL (II). Similar in appearance to the common hazel, *Corylus Americana*. A good-sized shrub, bearing small yellow flowers in late autumn. Succeeds well in partially shaded situations. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

HIBISCUS (ALTHÆA) Duc de Brabant (I). Very double reddish lilac flowers. 35 cts.

HIBISCUS flore pleno. VARIEGATED-LEAVED DOUBLE PURPLE - FLOWERING ALTHÆA (I).

I enclose check for amount of your bill, \$893.64, which please receipt. The entire bill is very satisfactory and I doubt if I shall lose over two dozen plants of the entire lot.
St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. K.

Double violet-blue flowers of medium size. 35 cts. Low rates per 100.

HIBISCUS *Paeoni-flora*. DOUBLE LILAC ALTHAEA (I). Handsome double lilac flowers. 50 cts.

HIBISCUS *purpurea*. SINGLE PURPLE ALTHAEA (I). Common Rose of Sharon. 35 cts.

HIBISCUS *purpurea flore pleno*. DOUBLE PURPLE ALTHAEA. (I). 50 cts.

HIBISCUS *rubra plena*. DOUBLE RED ALTHAEA (I). Clear red color. 50 cts.

HIBISCUS *syriacus*, var. *Boule de Feu* (I). Strong growing plant, with large double flowers of a beautiful violet-red color; blooms late. 35 cts.

HIBISCUS *syriacus atrorubens* (I). Fine rich red. 35 cts.

HIBISCUS *syriacus*, *Comte de Flandre* (I). Deep red; double flowers. 35 cts.

HIBISCUS *syriacus*, *Jeanne d'Arc* (I). Fine new variety. Pure white and very double flowers. 35 cts.

HIBISCUS *syriacus*, *Leopoldii* (I). Large blush pink double flowers. 35 cts.

HIBISCUS *syriacus ranunculæflorus* (I). White flowers, with dark red center. 35 cts.

HIBISCUS *toton albus*. WHITE FLOWERING ALTHAEA (I). Single, pure white flowers; fine. 50 cts.

HIBISCUS *variegatis flore pleno*. DOUBLE VARIEGATED or PAINTED LADY ALTHAEA. (I). Flowers white, purple outside, with shaded pink petals. 35 cts. Low rates in quantity.

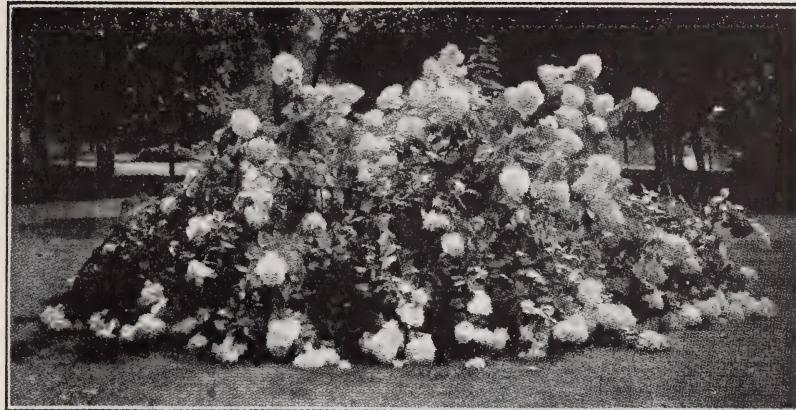
HIBISCUS *violacea flore pleno* (I). Flowers medium size, double; striped with violet. 35 cts.

HIPPOPHAE rhamnoides. SEA BUCKTHORN (II). Strong growing bush, irregularly shaped. Effective for seashore; very hardy. 50 cts. Low rates per 100 and per 1,000.

HYDRANGEA *arborescens* (I). A native variety, with fine white flowers early in summer. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

HYDRANGEA *elegantissima* (II). Large, spotted leaves, like the Aucuba; some spots white, others a pale green. 50 cts.

HYDRANGEA *Hortensis*. COMMON GARDEN or CHANGEABLE HYDRANGEA (III). Originally from Japan. Not entirely hardy here. Immense globular heads of rose color or light blue flowers. Color may be changed by mixing a small quantity of iron fillings with the soil. Very valuable for growing in tubs or boxes for summer flowering, or in the open ground if protected in winter. The grand plants of this variety in many of the fine grounds at New-



MASS PLANTING OF HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

port attract general attention there during the season. See page 38.

HYDRANGEA *japonica* (II). Leaves bordered with white; fine. 50 cts.

HYDRANGEA *nivea* (II). Fine hardy variety, leaves silvery white underneath. Very effective for lawns. 35 and 50 cts.

HYDRANGEA *Otaksa* (III). Deep green foliage, and immense trusses of rose-colored flowers. For pot culture only. 35 and 50 cts.

HYDRANGEA *paniculata* (II). Similar to the following with flower panicles borne on upright stalks. 35 to 50 cts.

HYDRANGEA *paniculata grandiflora* (I). Entirely hardy everywhere, and one of the most popular and valuable shrubs grown. Immense panicles of pure white, heart-shaped flowers, which appear in profusion in July and August, turning to delicate pink and remaining in perfection until late in autumn. A solid bed of these Hydrangeas is one of the most effective objects on a lawn in summer when but few hardy shrubs are in bloom. Fine plants, 25 cts. to \$1.00. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

HYDRANGEA *quercifolia*. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA (II). Large leaves, lobed like those of the oak, and downy underneath. Fine. 50 cts.

HYDRANGEA *radiata* (II). White flowers in July. Foliage silvery underneath. 35 and 50 cts.

HYDRANGEA *ramulis coccineis*. RED-BRANCHED (II.) Blooms in large trusses of rose-colored flowers from every shoot. 50 cts.

HYDRANGEA *rosea* (II). A red-flowering variety of Thomas Hogg. 50 cts.

HYDRANGEA *Thomas Hogg* (III). Pure white flowers; not hardy, but especially fine for pot or tub culture. 50 cts. to \$5.00.

STANDARD or TREE HYDRANGEAS. See STANDARD SHRUBS AND DECORATIVE PLANTS.

HYPERICUM *aureum*. GOLDEN ST. JOHN'S WORT (III). A variety, having large glowing yellow flowers from July to October. Choice, 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

HYPERICUM calycinum. (III). Large, smooth, dark green leaves, and bright, golden yellow flowers two or three inches in diameter; bloom profuse and continuous all summer. Of spreading habit; growth not over 12 or 15 inches in height; the thick foliage and flowers completely cover the ground. Succeeds well *under trees and in shady situations*. Low rates in quantity. See TRAILING VINES FOR SHADED PLACES.

HYPERICUM densiflorum. (III). Very shrubby. Profusion of flowers throughout the summer. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

HYPERICUM Kalmianum. COMMON ST. JOHN'S WORT (III). A native spreading variety, with bright yellow flowers in August. Succeeds in shaded situations. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

HYPERICUM moserianum. (III). Perfectly hardy; blooms continuously the entire season. Golden yellow flowers, about two inches diameter with crimson stamens; low growing habit. One of the best of the newer shrubs. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

HYPERICUM patulum. (III). Fine yellow flowers from midsummer to autumn. 35 cts.

HYPERICUM prolificum. (III). A desirable shrub on account of its good sized yellow blossoms. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

ILEX decidua. DECIDUOUS HOLLY (I). A shrub somewhat similar to the *Ilex opaca*, and flowering in May. Prefers moist ground. 35 cts.

ILEX glabra. INKBERRY. See EVERGREEN SHRUBS under *PRINOS GLABRA* page 30.

ILEX prinos verticillata. BLACK ALDER (I). White flowers in July and brilliant red fruit all winter. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

ITEA virginica. VIRGINIA ITEA (II). Small bush; white flowers in June; fine tint in autumn. 35 cts. Low rates per 100.

KERRIA Japonica. JAPAN CORCHORUS or GLOBE FLOWER (III). A slender shrub of low growth; leaves small and pointed, with abundant yellow flowers in June. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

KERRIA Japonica argentea variegata. SILVER VARIEGATED-LEAVED CORCHORUS FROM JAPAN (III). A dwarf variety of slender growth; small green leaves edged with white. One of the most valuable of dwarf shrubs. 35 and 50 cts.

KERRIA Japonica flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERED CORCHORUS (III). Early double yellow flowers. 35 cts.

KERRIA Japonica ramulis aureis. (III). An odd variety. Effective in winter. 35 cts.

LAURUS Benzoin. SPICE BUSH (I). Large shrubs or trees, with pleasant aromatic odor to the wood. Small yellow flowers before the foliage. Very early in spring. Bright red berries in summer and autumn. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

LAURUS nobilis. BAY TREE. See STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS.

LEUCOTHOE. See ANDROMEDA under EVERGREEN SHRUBS, page 28.

LIGUSTRUM aureum. GOLDEN PRIVET (II). A

rare variety, with leaves distinctly margined with bright yellow. Hardy and pretty. 50 cts.

LIGUSTRUM Ibota. NEW JAPANESE PRIVET (II). Large, white, fragrant flowers; abundant bloomer; foliage large, glossy and distinct. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

LIGUSTRUM Japonicum. NEARLY EVERGREEN (II). Bright green foliage. 35 and 50 cts.

LIGUSTRUM laurifolium. LAUREL-LEAVED PRIVET (II). Large leaves; fine. 25 and 50 cts.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET (I). Fine foliage, of vigorous growth and compact habit. Succeeds in almost any situation, and is the most popular hedge plant. Almost evergreen. All sizes, 25 cts. to \$1. Very low prices per 100, per 1,000 and per 10,000; from \$20 per thousand and upwards, according to size and quantity. See HEDGE PLANTS, page 49.

LIGUSTRUM Perkinensis. (II). Leaves of smooth, shining green, resembling the lilac, and spikes of white flowers, 25 cts.

LIGUSTRUM tricolor (II). New. Green foliage, variegated with yellow and white. 35 to 50 cts.

LIGUSTRUM vulgare. COMMON PRIVET (II). Shining green leaves and spikes of white flowers. Valuable for massing and hedges; not as large in habit nor foliage as the California Privet. 25 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

LIGUSTRUM vulgare buxifolium. BOX-LEAVED PRIVET (II). Of erect habit, with thick, dark green leaves, remaining late in the fall. 25 cts.

LIGUSTRUM glaucum folium albo marginatum. WHITE-EDGED LEAVED PRIVET (II). Leaves of a glaucous green edged with white. 25 cts.

STANDARD OF TREE PRIVET. See STANDARD SHRUBS AND DECORATIVE PLANTS.

LIMONIA. Hardy orange. See CITRUS, page 36.

LONICERA Alberti. HONEYSUCKLE (II). A very hardy variety, somewhat creeping in habit; leaves narrow, and bell-shaped flowers of a violet color. 50 cts.

LONICERA Albida (II). White flowers followed by bright red berries. 35 cts.

LONICERA candida (II). Brilliant scarlet fruit. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

LONICERA cœrulea (II). Fragrant yellowish-white flowers. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

LONICERA fragrantissima. FRAGRANT UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE (II). Small, deep green foliage, and fragrant pink or yellowish-white flowers before the leaves, which are retained till very late; a fine shrub. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

LONICERA hispida (II). A variety of bush form, with trumpet-shaped, blue flowers. 75 cts.

LONICERA Ledebouri. LEDEBOUR'S HONEYSUCKLE (II). From California. Distinct variety, with red flowers in May. 35 cts.

LONICERA Morrowi (II). New variety from Japan. Lemon colored flowers, followed by rich yellow berries, 35 cts.

LONICERA Orientalis (II). Fine bush, having light yellow flowers shaded with pink. 35 cts.

LONICERA Standishii. STANDISH'S HONEYSUCKLE (II). Foliage large; creamy white, fragrant flowers early in May, 35 cts.

LONICERA Tartarica. RED TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (II). Bright flowers in spring, followed by orange-scarlet berries till autumn. Fine. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

LONICERA Tartarica alba. WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (II). 35 cts.

LONICERA Tartarica grandiflora. PINK FLOWERING HONEYSUCKLE (II).

A very ornamental, strong growing kind, having pretty pink and white flowers in early spring. 35 cts.

LONICERA xylosteum. FLY HONEYSUCKLE (II). An old shrub bearing cream-colored flowers. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

LONICERA. See also CLIMBING VINES AND TRAILING SHRUBS.

MYRICA cerifera. BAYBERRY or WAX MYRTLE (II). Almost evergreen. Spreading, bushy habit. Distinct rich green foliage. Showy white waxy berries. 35 cts. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

MYRICA Gale. SWEET GALE (II). A small shrub with very fragrant white flowers. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

NEVINSIA Alabamensis (II). A fine shrub indigenous to the Southern States. Feathery white flowers in May. Quite hardy. 50 cts.

PÆONIA Moutan. UPRIGHT or TREE PÆONIES (II). Enormous showy flowers 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Attain the size of shrubs of medium growth, and are strikingly effective. Best hardy varieties. \$1 to \$2.

PAVIA macrostachya. DWARF WHITE HORSE CHESTNUT (II). Numerous upright spikes or racemes of compact white flowers on the ends of the branches in July, when few flowers are in bloom. Bold and handsome foliage; dwarf compact habit. Fine. \$5 to \$7.50 per dozen.

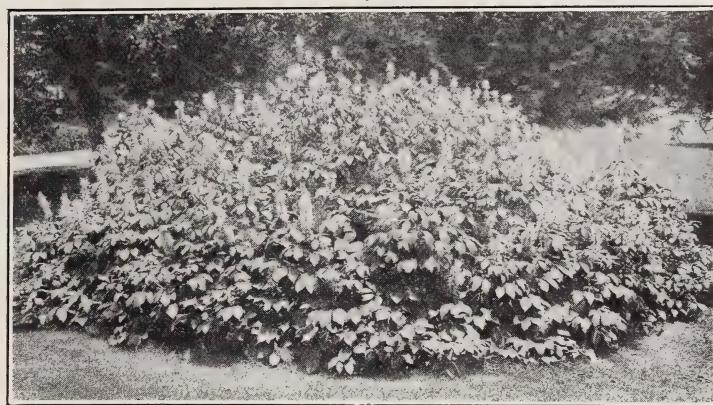
PHILADELPHUS (MOCK ORANGE) coronarius. GARLAND SYRINGA (I). The popular common Syringa, having delicately perfumed white flowers in June. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

PHILADELPHUS flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING SYRINGA (I). Very fragrant flowers. 35 cts.

PHILADELPHUS foliis aureis. GOLDEN-LEAVED SYRINGA (II). Beautiful hardy shrub of easiest culture; holds golden color the entire season. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

PHILADELPHUS foliis argentea marginata. SILVER MARGINED-LEAVED SYRINGA (III). A variety of dwarf habit, foliage bordered with silvery white. 75 cts.

PHILADELPHUS Gordonianus. GORDON'S SYRINGA (I). Of strong growth; flowering late profusely. 25 to 50 cts.



PAVIA MACROSTACHYIA.

PHILADELPHUS grandiflora. LARGE FLOWERING SYRINGA (II). Showy; flowering late; 35 cts.

PHILADELPHUS grandiflorus speciosissimus. (III). Of dwarf habit, attaining a height of about 3 feet, and covered with large, white, fragrant flowers. Fine. 35 cts.

PHILADELPHUS inodorus. (II). A vigorous grower. Flowers are not fragrant. 35 cts.

PHILADELPHUS Lemoineii erectus. LEMOINE'S ERECT SYRINGA (I). Flowers creamy white and closely clustered. A new variety. 50 cts.

PHILADELPHUS nanus. DWARF SYRINGA (III). Low growing, forming a dense, compact bush; seldom produces flowers, 35 cts.

PHILADELPHUS nanus Zeyheri. ZEYHER'S SYRINGA (III). Large late flowers, without fragrance, 35 cts.

PHILADELPHUS nivalis. (I). Entirely pure white flowers without fragrance. 35 cts.

PHILADELPHUS pubescens. HOARY-LEAVED SYRINGA (I). Handsome, long, hoary leaves and white flowers. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

PHILADELPHUS salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED SYRINGA (II). Of dwarf habit; edges of leaves curled. 35 cts.

PHILADELPHUS speciosa. (I). Dwarf habit, only about 3 feet in height, and with very large sweet-scented white flowers. Distinct and fine. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

PHILADELPHUS Yokohama. (I). Very fragrant white flowers and plicate foliage. Quite distinct. 35 cts.

PHOTINIA villosa. (I). A large shrub with handsome foliage, bearing clusters of white flowers towards the end of May, and reddish berries in the fall, which are very attractive. 50 cts. to \$1.

POTENTILLA fruticosa. SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL (II). Of rather spreading habit with small leaves and bright yellow flowers in midsummer. 25 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

PRINOS. See ILEX page 40.

PRUNUS Davidiana. (I). White flowers very early in spring before the leaves. \$1.



BED OF HARDY RHODODENDRONS.

(See pages 30 to 32.)

PRUNUS Japonica rubro pleno. DWARF DOUBLE RED FLOWERING ALMOND (II). Bears in May, before the leaves appear, a great many small double, rose-like flowers closely set upon the twigs. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

PRUNUS maritima. BEACH PLUM (I). A valuable shrub for seashore planting; low bush, fine serrate oval leaves; soft, downy underneath. Round purple or crimson fruit. 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

PRUNUS Pissardii. (I). One of the best purple or red leaved shrubs. Should be grafted on plum stock and planted in an exposed situation. The foliage and young wood are *crimson or maroon red all summer*, and particularly dark and striking in autumn. Early transplanted and perfectly hardy. Fine for masses of color. 35 to 75 cts. Low prices per 100.

PRUNUS tomentosa. (II). From Japan. Plaited leaves and red fruit resembling currants. 35 cts.

PRUNUS triloba. DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM (II). One of the handomest shrubs in spring. 35 and 50 cts.

PTELEA trifoliata aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED HOP TREE (I). Glossy, golden foliage, distinct and permanent all summer. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE (I). Of robust habit and growth, and with winged fruit in clusters. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

PUNICA Granatum. POMEGRANATE (II). A fine shrub, needing protection in winter. 50 cts.

PYRUS arbutifolia. CHOKE BERRY (II). Showy white flowers early in May, followed later by brilliant scarlet berries. 25 and 35 cts. Very low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

PYRUS Japonica. JAPAN QUINCE. See CYDONIA.

PYRUS Maulei. (III). Small shrub with bright terracotta colored flowers. 25 to 35 cts.

PYRUS. FLOWERING CRAB APPLE. See DECIDUOUS TREES page 14.

RHAMNUS Caroliniana. CAROLINA BUCKTHORN (I). Large shrub with small white flowers and handsome foliage. Profusion of red berries in autumn. 25 to 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

RHAMNUS catharticus. BUCKTHORN (I). Dark green foliage, white flowers; used for hedges. 35 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

RHODODENDRONS. See pages 30-32.

RHODODORA Canadensis (II). In April the branches

are covered with deep pink blossoms. 50 to 75 cts. Low prices per 100.

RHODOTYPUS kerriodides (I). A rare Japanese shrub, with handsome, large, dark, plicate foliage, and a profusion of single, pure white flowers in midsummer. Very fine. 25 to 75 cts.

RHUS aromatica. FRAGRANT SUMACH (II). A native variety, exhaling a strong odor, leaves lobed; flowers of a greenish white. 35 cts. Low rates in quantity.

RHUS copallina. DWARF SUMACH (II). Lustrous green foliage, changing to rich red in the autumn. Yellowish green flowers in midsummer. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

RHUS cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE OR SMOKE TREE (I). Curious, large-growing shrub; profusion of delicate, fringe-like flowers in midsummer; large dark foliage. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

RHUS cotinus atropurpureus (I). Similar to Rhus cotinus; darker crimson flowers. 50 cts.

RHUS glabra. SMOOTH SUMACH (I). Red seeds, and foliage in autumn. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

RHUS glabra laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SUMACH (I). Deeply cut, fern-like leaves, changing in autumn to a deep red. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

RHUS osbeckii (I). A variety from China. 75 cts.

RHUS typhina. STAGHORN SUMACH (I). May be grown either as a shrub or a tree. Clusters of scarlet fruit in the autumn. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

RIBES aureum. YELLOW FLOWERING Currant (II). Shining glaucous leaves; yellow flowers. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

RIBES cinosbatei. WILD GOOSEBERRY (II). Large prickly fruit. 35 and 50 cts.

RIBES floridum. WILD BLACK Currant (II). Pretty yellowish flowers early in spring. Fruit dark, somewhat resembling the cultivated Black Currant. 35 cts.

RIBES Gordonianum. GORDON'S Currant (II). Crimson and yellow flowers, with a spicy and agreeable fragrance. 35 cts.

RIBES sanguineum. CRIMSON FLOWERING CURRANT (II). Deep red flowers in early spring. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

RIBES sanguineum flore pleno. DOUBLE CRIMSON FLOWERING CURRANT (II). Fine. 35 cts.

ROSA. See ROSES.

RUBUS crataegifolius (II). An ornamental variety, of robust and erect habit; large, deep green foliage, changing to a dark red in the autumn; bright red fruit in July. 35 cts.

RUBUS fruticosus. DOUBLE FLOWERING BRAMBLE (II). Creeping habit. White flowers in June. 35 cts.

RUBUS fruticosus laciniatus. CUT-LEAVED or PARSLEY-LEAVED BRAMBLE (II). Low, trailing habit; foliage glossy, deeply cut and quite ornamental. Produces palatable fruit. 75 cts.

RUBUS hispida. RUNNING SWAMP BLACKBERRY (III). A native variety, coarse foliage, small white flowers. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

RUBUS odoratus. FLOWERING RASPBERRY (II). Large lobed leaves; beautiful pink or purple clusters of fragrant blossoms all summer. 25 cts. Low rates in quantity.

SAMBUCUS Canadensis. COMMON ELDER (I). Broad heads of white flowers in June and dark red berries in autumn. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

SAMBUCUS aurea. GOLDEN ELDER (I). Bright colored leaves, distinct in summer; of vigorous spreading habit, but may be trained into compact form. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

SAMBUCUS heterophylla. FERN-LEAVED ELDER (I). Of luxuriant growth, with deep and finely cut foliage. 50 cts.

SAMBUCUS laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ELDER (I). Deeply laciniated foliage. 50 cts.

SAMBUCUS nigra. BLACK-BERRIED ELDER (I). A native of Europe; of medium size, spreading, irregular habit; bears purplish blackberries in September. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

SAMBUCUS racemosa or pubens. RED-BERRIED ELDER (I). White flowers followed by bright red berries. 25 to 35 cts.

SAMBUCUS racemosus aurea (I). The finest in rich coloring of all the hardy shrubs; the entire foliage remaining a bright, beautiful golden color throughout the summer. Growth and habit slower and more compact than other Sambucus. A shrub that should be in every collection. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

SAMBUCUS racemosa plumosa (I). Beautifully cut, drooping leaves, which give the plant a curious and pretty effect. 75 cts.

SAMBUCUS variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED ELDER (I). Very showily marked. 50 cts.

SPIRÆA ariaefolia. WHITE BEAM-LEAVED SPIRÆA (II). Medium sized, delicate foliage; greenish white flowers in July. Succeeds well in shaded places. 50 cts.

SPIRÆA arguta (III). White flowers in May. 50 cts.

SPIRÆA Bilardii (II). Pink flowers, blooming nearly all summer. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

SPIRÆA bumalda (II). Dwarf, vigorous habit, narrow foliage and a profusion of rose-colored flowers in mid-summer and autumn. One of the desirable shrubs. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

SPIRÆA callosa. FORTUNE'S SPIRÆA (II). Clusters of rose colored flowers. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA callosa alba. DWARF WHITE SPIRÆA (II). A fine white-flowering dwarf variety. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA chamædrifolia. GERMANER-LEAVED SPIRÆA (II). A beautiful variety, with branches covered in June with white flowers. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA crataegifolia. HAWTHORN-LEAVED SPIRÆA (II). A handsome variety, resembling the Lance-Leaved. 50 cts.

SPIRÆA crenata (II). A free bloomer; of low growth, producing dull white flowers in May and June. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

SPIRÆA crisipifolia (II). From Japan. Dark green curled leaves; pink flowers. 50 cts.

SPIRÆA Douglasii. DOUGLAS' SPIRÆA (II). A strong grower, irregular in form; attractive foliage, and deep rose-colored flowers in July. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

SPIRÆA eximia (III). Dwarf habit; bright rose-colored flowers in July. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA flore pleno, or lanceolata flore pleno. LANCE-LEAVED DOUBLE SPIRÆA (II). A beautiful variety, with double flowers. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA Fontenayssii (II). Vigorous, and a free bloomer, large panicles of greenish white flowers latter part of June. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA hypericifolia. HYPERICUM-LEAVED SPIRÆA (III). A dwarf variety, blooming early; foliage small, narrow; flowers white.

SPIRÆA Japonica. See SPIRÆA BUMALDA.

SPIRÆA opulifolia. NINE BARK (II). Of vigorous growth with flat clusters of white flowers. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

SPIRÆA opulifolia aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED NINE BARK (II). Double white flowers, conspicuous and very effective; yellow foliage. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

SPIRÆA paniculata (II). A fine variety with close heads of rosy pink flowers in June. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA prunifolia flore plena. BRIDAL WREATH or PLUM-LEAVED SPIRÆA (II). From Japan, and has pure white daisy-like flowers in May. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

SPIRÆA Reevesii. LANCED-LEAVED SPIRÆA (II). Pointed narrow leaves and large round clusters of white flowers. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

SPIRÆA Reevesii flore pleno. LANCE-LEAVED DOUBLE SPIRÆA (II). Beautiful double white flowers about the middle of May. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA Regelianæ (II). The latter part of June has a large quantity of panicles of pink flowers. Often has a second bearing of flowers late in the summer. 35 and 50 cts.

SPIRÆA robusta. (II). A variety of vigorous growth, and large flowers. June and September. 50 cts.

SPIRÆA rotundifolia alba. (II). Round rich green foliage and clusters of white flowers. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIRÆA (II). Good grower; irregular, upright form; narrow pointed leaves; rose-colored flowers in June and July. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

SPIRÆA sorbifolia. (II). Leaves like those of Mountain Ash. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA superba. (III). Dwarf habit; produces greenish white flowers in August. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIRÆA (II). Long narrow leaves and white flowers. Also valuable for forcing. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

SPIRÆA tormentosa. (II). Large heads; pink flowers in July. 25 cts. Low prices in quantity.

SPIRÆA ulmifolia. ELM-LEAVED SPIRÆA (II). White flowers. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA Van Houttei. (II). Rich, delicate green foliage, and pure white flowers in great cylindrical plumes, 1 to 2 feet in length. One of the best shrubs. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

SPIRÆA Watereri. (III). Rich pink and crimson flowers in mid-summer. Compact bushy habit; profusion of bloom. Very valuable for general planting. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

STAPHYLEA bumalda. JAPANESE BLADDER NUT (II). A handsome shrub, producing cream-colored flowers in large clusters. 50 cts.

STAPHYLEA colchica. ASIATIC BLADDER NUT (II). Clusters of fragrant white flowers in May. 50 cts.

STAPHYLEA trifolia. AMERICAN BLADDER NUT (II). Flowers beautiful, but less showy than the preceding varieties. 35 to 75 cts.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. (II). Of rapid close growth, with finely cut leaves and loose clusters of white flowers in June. 35 cts.

STUARTIA pentagyna. (I). A rare native shrub, with white or purplish flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.

STYRAX Japonica. (I). Small dogwood-like leaves and horizontal branches of very picturesque appearance. Small, pure white, bell-shaped flowers along the branches. 50 cts.

STYRAX obassia. (I). White flowers; long stems. Fine. \$1.

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus. SNOWBERRY (II). A popular hardy shrub, with small pink flowers and large white berries which last into winter. 35 cts. Low rates in quantity.

SYMPHORICARPUS variegatus. VARIEGATED ST. PETER'S WORT (II). Of low growing, spreading habit; variegated foliage, very pretty. 35 cts.

SYMPHORICARPUS vulgaris. RED-FRUITED or INDIAN Currant (II). Purple fruit, which hangs all winter, 35 cts. Very low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

SYMPLOCUS abnudatus. (II). A very fine novelty from Japan, of medium growth, and

covered with racemes of bright blue, oval berries. \$1.

SYMPLOCUS cratægoides. (II). In May is covered with small white flowers, and in the autumn has handsome blue berries. 35 to 50 cts.

SYRINGA, LILAC, alba grandiflora. (I). Very large, white flowers. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Abel Carriere. (I). Large double bluish flowers. Under side of petal is of pinkish tinge. A choice variety. \$1.

SYRINGA Albert the Good. (I). Extra fine large, dark purple flowers. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Alphonse Lavallee. (I). A variety with fine large trusses of blue violet flowers. 75 cts.

SYRINGA Belle de Nancy. (I). Very large, fine double flowers, rose colored with whitish centers. New and distinct. \$1.

SYRINGA Charles X. (I). Large shining leaves and great trusses of reddish purple flowers. 50 cts. See page 45.

SYRINGA cœrulea superba. (I). Flowers a light purple in bud, but a clear blue when fully open; truss very large; one of the finest. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Comtesse Horace de Choiseul. (I). Variety with double flowers, rich dark blue. \$1.

SYRINGA Dr. Lindley. (I). Large panicles of purplish lilac flowers. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Frau Dammann (I). Panicles or truss of immense size; flowers pure white. This and the *Ludwig Spaeth* are among the best lilacs. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Furst Lichenstein (I). Violet-pink single flowers, not greatly unlike the Jacques Calot. \$1.

SYRINGA Glorie de Lorraine (I). Reddish lilac flowers in large clusters. 50 cts.

SYRINGA gigantea. GIANT LILAC (I). Of vigorous, erect growth, with large leaves and spikes of dark bluish-purple flowers. 35 cts.

SYRINGA Jacques Calot (I). A distinct variety, with very large panicles of delicate rosy pink flowers. \$1.

SYRINGA Japonica alba. JAPANESE LILAC (I). Flowers 12 to 20 inches in length, in immense pure white trusses. Perfectly hardy, and of upright, vigorous growth. From Japan, and one of the most interesting shrubs. 75 cts.

SYRINGA Joskæa. CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED LILAC (I). Dark shining leaves and purple flowers late in June. Very fine. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Joskæa ruba (I). Crimson flowers. \$1.

SYRINGA Lamarck (I). Very large panicles; individual flowers large double, and of rosy lilac color; fine when open. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Languis. LATE BLOOMING LILAC (I). Large panicle, medium size, rose flowers. \$1.

SYRINGA Lemoinei. LEMOINE'S LILAC (I). Double rose-colored flowers, changing to lilac. Fine. 50 cts.

SYRINGA ligustrina Pekinensis (I). Privet shaped leaves and white flowers. 50 cts.

SYRINGA ligustrina Pekinensis pendula. CHINESE WEEPING LILAC (I). Graceful drooping branches; large heads of white flowers. \$1.

SYRINGA Lovaniensis (I). Flowers of silvery pink; panicle large and very erect, showing the individual flowers to excellent advantage. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Ludwig Spaeth (I). A superb variety; panicle long; individual flowers large, single, of a dark purplish-red. \$1.

SYRINGA Louis Van Houttei (I). Large panicles of red flowers. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Madame Lemoine (I). Beautiful double white flowers. \$1.

SYRINGA Marie Legraye (I). Large clusters of fine white flowers. A fine variety for forcing. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Michael Buchner (II). Low growing, very large, erect panicle; individual flowers medium, very double, of a pale lilac color; distinct and fine, 50 cts.

SYRINGA nana. DWARF LILAC (III). Distinct, large and compact spike of dark reddish-purple flowers; fragrant; fine. 50 cts.

SYRINGA oblata. NEW CHINESE LILAC (I). Large, glossy, heart-shaped and dark purple flowers. \$1.

SYRINGA Persica. PERSIAN LILAC (I). Small leaves, bright purple flowers; a popular variety. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

SYRINGA Persica alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC (I). Fine white flowers. 50 cts.

SYRINGA President Grevy (I). Flowers a beautiful blue; very large and double, three-quarters of an inch in diameter; magnificent panicles, nearly a foot in length. 75 cts.

SYRINGA President Carnot (I). Fine double lavender flowers with white centers. \$1.

SYRINGA President Massart (I). Fine large trusses of dark purple flowers. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Prince of Wales (I). Large reddish-purple flowers. Fine. 75 cts.

SYRINGA Princess Alexandra (I). One of the best white-flowering varieties. 50 cts.

SYRINGA pyramidalis (I). Fine double flowers of rich crimson purple. \$1.

SYRINGA rothomagensis rubra. ROUEN LILAC (I). Extra large panicles of abundant red flowers. One of the finest Lilacs. 75 cts.

SYRINGA rubra de Marley (I). Rich crimson flowers. 50 cts.

SYRINGA rubra insignis (I). Pinkish-purple. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Sibirica alba. SIBERIAN WHITE LILAC (I). Small, narrow foliage; flowers white, slightly tinted with blue; fragrant. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Verschaffeltii. VERSCHAFFELT'S LILAC (I). Flowers of a dark red color in bud; lilac when open; large, compact panicle; distinct. 50 cts.

SYRINGA Ville de Troyes (I). A fine variety, with large panicles of dark purple flowers. 50 cts.



SYRINGA CHARLES X.

(See page 44.)

SYRINGA villosa (I). From Japan. Large, full panicles of fragrant white flowers and purplish-red or rose colored buds. Plants flower young and profusely, two or three weeks later than other lilacs. Large rich green leaves, resembling in form and size those of the *Chionanthus* or White Fringe. Very fine. 75 cts.

SYRINGA virginalis (I). Large, compact panicles of pure white flowers; more delicate than the common. 75 cts.

SYRINGA virginite (I). Beautiful rose-colored flowers. Very double. 75 cts.

SYRINGA vulgaris (I). The common purple Lilac. 35 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

SYRINGA vulgaris alba (I). Common white Lilac. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

SYRINGA (for forcing). FORCING LILACS. See STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS.

TAMARIX Africana. AFRICAN TAMARISK (II). Very effective, fine, feathery foliage and pink flowers. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

TAMARIX sinensis (II). Of vigorous, upright growth, with delicate, bright green foliage; rose-colored flowers in September. 35 cts.

TAMARIX gallica. TAMARISK (II). A shrub with slender branches; foliage fine and feathery, and delicate pink flowers. 25. Low prices per 100.

TAMARIX Indica (II). A robust rapidly growing variety. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

TAMARIX Narbonne (II). Straggling habit; glaucous green foliage; flowers in May before the leaves appear. 35 cts.

VACCINIUM corymbosum. BLUEBERRY or HUCKLEBERRY (II). White flowers early in spring; edible dark blue berries. Brilliant foliage in autumn. 25 cts. Low prices in quantity.



VIBURNUM PLICATUM.

VACCINIUM vacillans (II). A smaller shrub than *V. corymbosum*; produces the well-known blueberry fruit of commerce. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

VIBURNUM acerifolium. MAPLE-LEAVED VIBURNUM (II). Flat clusters of white flowers in early spring; dark berries in autumn. 35 cts.

VIBURNUM cassinoides (II). Rich green leaves and white flowers in June; handsome dark red berries in fall. 25 cts.

VIBURNUM Cotinifolium. A fine variety; white flowers in early spring followed by dark berries as they ripen in midsummer. 50 cts.

VIBURNUM dentatum. DENTATED-LEAVED VIBURNUM (II). Medium size, with curiously cut leaves; greenish white flowers in June; berries in autumn. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

VIBURNUM Japonicum (II). Somewhat similar to *Plicatum* in foliage and habit; large white flowers. 75 cts.

VIBURNUM lantana. LANTANA-LEAVED VIBURNUM (I). Large, heavy, rich leaves, late in coloring and holding to late in autumn; great clusters of snow-white flowers in May. Fine. 25 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

VIBURNUM lantanoides HOBEL BUSH. (II.) Has a straggling, spreading habit with foliage similar to the lantana; fruit coral red turning to crimson. 75 cts. to \$1. Low prices per 100.

VIBURNUM latifolium (II). New variety from Japan, with larger foliage than the *Plicatum* and with fine "snowballs." \$1.

VIBURNUM Lentago. SHEEPBERRY (II). A native shrub with bright green leaves and very fragrant yellowish white flowers. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

VIBURNUM nanum (II). A dwarf variety, forming small bush about two feet in height; does not bear any flowers. 75 cents.

VIBURNUM Nepalense (I). Of robust growth, producing white flowers, which appear later than those of other viburnums. 50 cts.

VIBURNUM nudum. WHITE ROD (I). Long oval-shaped leaves. Handsome ruby-colored fruit. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

VIBURNUM opulus. BUSH CRANBERRY (I). Hydrangea-like flowers, and brilliant red berries late in the fall. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

VIBURNUM opulus sterilis. GUELDER ROSE or SNOWBALL TREE (I). A popular well-known variety with balls of snow-white flowers. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

VIBURNUM plicatum. PLICATE VIBURNUM or JAPANESE SNOWBALL (II). Of moderate growth, compact habit, and with distinctly crinkled leaves of a rich, dark green color. Very solid flower-ball, whiter than the common variety, some weeks later and remaining on much longer. One of the most desirable shrubs. 35 to 75 cts. Low prices per 100.

VIBURNUM plicatum rotundifolium (II). Has round green leaves, which turn dark bronze purple in autumn. 50 to 75 cts.

VIBURNUM prunifolium. PLUM-LEAVED VIBURNUM (II). Smooth foliage and clusters of white flowers late in the season. 50 cts.

VIBURNUM rugosum. ROUGH-LEAVED VIBURNUM (II). Very large leaves and terminal clusters of white flowers in May. Very handsome in flower and foliage. 25 to 50 cts.

VIBURNUM Sieboldii (II). Thick, glossy foliage. 75 cts.

VIBURNUM tomentosum (II). White single flowers in great profusion in May. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

VITEX Augus-castus. CHASTE SHRUB (II). Blossoms early in the fall. Pinkish lavender flowers in large loose clusters. 35 and 50 cts.

WEIGELA. See DIERVILLA, page 37.

XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia (I). From Central Asia. Forms a round, upright bush, with smooth, reddish bark, foliage resembling that of the Mountain Ash. Terminal clusters of white flowers, reddish copper-colored at base, in early spring. Choice and rare. \$1.

YUCCA. See EVERGREEN SHRUBS, page 30.

ZANTHORIZA apifolia. SHRUB YELLOW ROOT (III). Low shrub with compound cut leaves and slender racemes of brownish purple flowers. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

COLORED FOLIAGE SHRUBS.

Berberis purpurea. Purple-leaved Barberry. Rich purple.

Cornus mascula variegata. Variegated Cornelian Cherry. White and green variegation.

Cornus sanguinea elegantissima variegata. Variegated Red Branched Dogwood. White and green variegation.

Cornus Siberica marginalis. Silver margin-leaved Siberian Dogwood. Silver margined.

Corylus atropurpurea. Purple-leaved Filbert. Dark Crimson.

Elaeagnus longipes. Japanese Oleaster. Silvery white underneath.

Kerria Japonica argentea variegata. Silver-vari-

egated-leaved Japanese Corchorus. Silvery white variegation.

Ligustrum aureum. Golden Privet. Golden yellow.

Ligustrum tricolor. Variegated Privet. Yellow and white variegation.

Philadelphus foliis aureis. Golden-leaved Syringa. Golden.

Prunus Pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. Rich crimson.

Ptelea trifoliata aurea. Golden-leaved Hop Tree. Golden yellow.

Sambucus aurea. Golden Elder. Bright golden.

Spiraea opulifolia aurea. Golden-leaved Nine Bark. Bright yellow.

SHRUBS BEARING ORNAMENTAL FRUIT.

Berberis. Mostly red or purple fruit.

Calicarpa purpurea. Violet purple fruit.

Citrus trifoliata. Hardy Japanese Orange. Dull red fruit.

Cornus. In variety. Various colored fruit.

Elaeagnus. In variety. Various colored berries.

Euonymus. In variety. Scarlet berries.

Ilex opaca. American Holly. Bright red berries.

Lonicera. In variety. Rich red or yellow fruit.

Mahonias. Various colored fruit.

Pyrus arbutifolia. Choke Berry. Bright scarlet berries.

Rhamnus. In variety. Red or black fruit.

Rhus. In variety. Scarlet and crimson fruit.

Rosa rugosa. Brilliant red seed balls.

Rubus. In variety. Red fruit.

Sambucus. In variety. Red fruit.

Symporicarpus. In variety. Red or white fruit.

Viburnum. In variety. Red fruit.

SHRUBS FOR SEASHORE PLANTING.

Azalea viscosa. Wild Sweet Honeysuckle.

Baccharis halimifolia. Groundsel Shrub.

Berberis. In variety. Barberry.

Cassandra calyculata. Leather leaf.

Cornus. In variety. Dogwood.

Genista scoparia. Scotch Broom.

Genista tinctoria. Broom.

Hippophae rhamnoides. Sea Buckthorn.

Laurus sassafras. Sassafras or Spice Bush.

Ligustrum vulgaris. Common Privet.

Myrica cerifera. Wax Myrtle.

Prunus maritima. Beach Plum.

Rosa rugosa. Japanese rose.

Sambucus. In variety. Elder.

Spiraea tomentosa. Spiraea.

Tamarix. Tamarisk.

SHRUBS FOR SHADED PLACES.

See also Trailing Vines for Shaded Places.

Azaleas. Native kinds. Azalea.

Berberis. In variety. Barberry.

Ceanothus Americanus. New Jersey Tea.

Clethra alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush.

Cornus. In variety. Cornelia Cherry.

Deutzia. In variety. Deutzia.

Diervilla trifida. Dwarf Weigela.

Hamamelis Virginiana. Witch Hazel.

Hypericums. In variety. St. John's Wort.

Itea virginica. Itea.

Kalmia. In variety. Mountain Laurel.

Laurus sassafras. Spice Bush.

Ligustrum. In variety. Privet.

Mahonia aquifolia. Holly-Leaved Mahonia.

Pyrus Japonica. Japanese Quince.

Rhododendron. Rhododendron.

Rubus. In variety. Bramble.

Spiraea bumalda. Dwarf Spiraea.

Symporicarpus. Snowberry.

All the Shrubs noted above are described under their proper headings on the preceding pages.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF HARDY SHRUBS.

WHERE IMMEDIATE EFFECT in Shrub groupings and borders is desired collections of the Hardy Shrubs are most effective.

IN ARRANGING the larger growing varieties as a background, or in the center of groupings, and the smaller varieties toward the borders or edges, the relative proportion in growth is maintained and harmonious proportions in all informal plantings is effectively accomplished.

THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIONS comprise all the best hardy varieties of Deciduous Shrubs, both in flower and foliage, and give a succession of bloom from the early blossoms of the Cydonias, Forsythias and Lilacs in April to the late blooming Hydrangeas and Hibiscus in autumn.

THE PLANTS are well rooted and well furnished and all are perfectly hardy, nicely branched and of selected sizes for immediate effect.

Collection No. 1. 50 Choice Shrubs, in 20 to 25 leading varieties, \$10.00; extra, \$12.50.

Collection No. 2. 100 Choice Shrubs, in 25 to 30 leading varieties, \$20.00; extra, \$25.00.

Collection No. 3. 100 Choice Shrubs, in general assortment, \$12.00; extra, \$18.00.

THESE COLLECTIONS have given excellent satisfaction to the many country estates wherever I have sent them for a number of years past.

SMALL TRANSPLANTING SHRUBS.

FOR ECONOMY and convenience for future planting it is often advantageous to put out in nursery rows a good selection of the hardy, free-growing Shrubs.

FINE, GOOD, well rooted young plants of the principal varieties, such as the BARBERRIES, CORNUS, CYDONIAS, DEUTZIAS, FORSYTHIAS, ELTERS, HYDRANGEAS, LILACS, MAHONIAS, PHILADELPHUS, PRIVET, SPIRÆAS, VIBURNUMS, SNOWBALLS, WEIGELIAS, etc. are supplied in a good assortment of varieties, my selection, at from \$50 to \$100 per 1,000, according to size.

EXTRA SIZE SHRUBS.

MANY VARIETIES of the hardy Shrubs can be furnished in extra specimens or extra sizes, from 4 to 6 feet, as single specimens or by the dozen and hundred, at reasonable prices.

Particulars and quotation on application.

Hedge Plants.

PERMANENT ORNAMENTAL HEDGES are more largely in demand than ever before. A full selection of the hardy Deciduous and Evergreen varieties adapted for this purpose is indicated below.

FOR SINGLE ROW HEDGES, plants of medium size, 2 to 3 feet, should be set about 12 inches apart. When a dense hedge is desired plants may be set in double rows from 6 to 12 inches apart, and the plants 6 to 15 inches in the row. A good soil and suitable mulching is desirable for all newly planted hedges.

SPRING IS RECOMMENDED as a better time for putting out Evergreens. The Deciduous varieties will succeed well with ordinary treatment, planted either in autumn or spring.

GOOD, WELL ROOTED STOCK of all the kinds noted, of different sizes, including larger sizes for immediate effect, are furnished by the 100 and 1,000 at very low prices.

I have just sent over a verbal order to your office for 80 additional Privet Plants, which I now confirm. Please have them shipped as soon as you can. The first looked so well that I decided to extend the length of my hedge.

Garrison, N. Y.

S. F.

DECIDUOUS HEDGING.

Berberis. In variety. Barberry.

Carpinus betulus. Horn-bean.

Citrus trifoliata. Hardy Japanese Orange.

Crataegus oxyacantha. English Hawthorn.

Cydonia Japonica. Japanese Quince.

Fragus sylvatica. European Beech.

Gleditschia triacanthos. Honey Locust.

Hibiscus. In variety. Althaea.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. California Privet.

Ligustrum vulgare. European Privet.

Maclura aurantiaca. Osage Orange.



HEDGE OF HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

Rhamnus catharticus. Buckthorn.

Rosa rugosa. Japanese Rose.

Spiraea. In variety. Spiraea.

Syringa vulgaris. Purple Lilac.

Tamarix. Tamarisk.

EVERGREEN HEDGING.

Abies Canadenis. Hemlock Spruce.

Buxus nana. Dwarf Box Edging.

Buxus sempervirens. Tree Box.

Crataegus pyracantha. Evergreen Thorn.

Pinus Austriaca. Austrian Pine.

Pinus Sylvestris. Scotch Pine or Fir.

Pinus strobus. White Pine.

Thuya Occidentalis. American Arbor-Vitæ.

Thuya Siberica. Siberian Arbor-Vitæ.

Standard Shrubs and Decorative Plants.

STANDARD SHRUBS or Shrubs grown in tree form are very effective and valuable for formal gardens, single specimens, and for planting in groups and borders with other Shrubs. They are also very effective for bordering walks where closely trimmed and clipped Shrubs are not appropriate.

THE KINDS NOTED BELOW comprise the best of these Standard Shrubs, all of which can be furnished of different sizes per pair or per dozen, of excellent quality at reasonable prices.

STANDARD SHRUBS.

AZALEA mollis. Grown as a standard and half standard the beautiful Azalea mollis is remarkably effective. Fine specimens in tree form on stout stems. Compact flowering heads, 18 to 30 inches in diameter, full of buds that will be a mass of bloom the first season. Very fine, \$15 to \$25 per dozen.

BAY TREES. From my own large and direct importations I am enabled to furnish all sizes of both *Standard* and *Pyramid Bays*, per pair or per dozen, on the most favorable terms. This stock is carefully selected by my own cor-

respondents from the largest and finest stock in Europe, which gives me a special advantage in furnishing either in particular sizes or extra fine specimens, and always at the lowest prices. Some of my importations heretofore have contained the largest grand specimen Bays ever sent out in this country: Standards about 8 feet diameter of head and with large, heavy trunks about 8 inches caliper. Also some grand Pyramids of nearly proportionate size. Prices and particulars for this stock of all sizes, given on application. See page 50.

BUXUS. Box. Both *Standards* and *Pyramids*. Valuable for formal planting where small plants are desired. \$2 to \$5 each. See TRAINED SPECIMENS for FORMAL GARDENS, page 33.

CATALPA bungei. See DECIDUOUS TREES, also TRAINED SPECIMENS for FORMAL GARDENS. Pages 9 and 33.

FORSYTHIA viridissima. The rich foliage and bright early flowers of the Forsythia make it very effective when grown as a standard. \$5 to \$15 per dozen.

HIBISCUS. ALTHÆA. The fine, hardy Hibiscus Althæas are grown in tree form on stems from 3 to 4 feet high. The rich foliage and beautiful mass of bloom in late summer are very effective and can be grown where Tree Roses fail. Well-rooted plants with stout stems and good heads. \$1 to \$2 each; \$10 to \$20 per dozen.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. One of the most effective of all Standard Shrubs. This variety blooms as freely as do plants grown in bush form, bearing numerous great panicles of flowers the first season. Very showy and fine for the center of beds, borders, etc. 50 cts. to \$2 each; \$5 to \$15 per dozen.

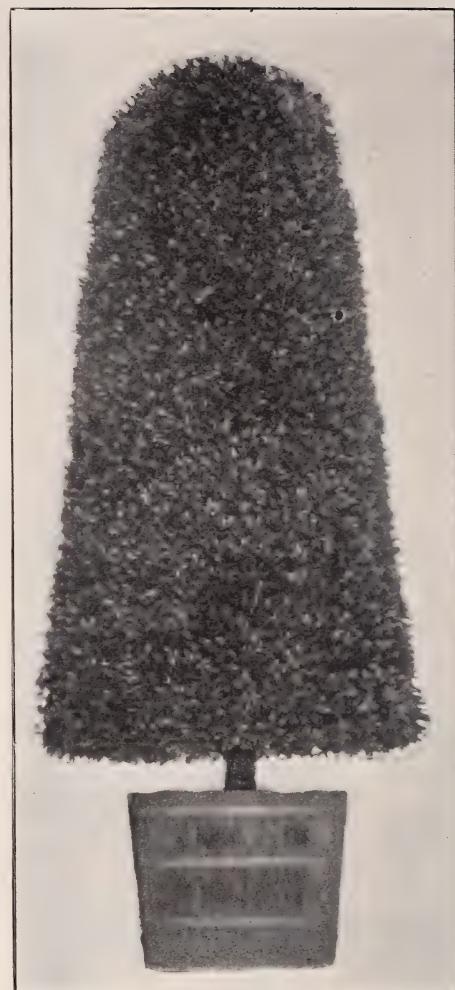
LIGUSTRUM. PRIVET. Fine plants, grown in tree form and used for formal gardening or decoration. Good young specimens on 3 to 5 feet stems, \$5 to \$10 per dozen. Extra specimens with large, compact heads 2 to 3 feet diameter, \$5 to \$10 each.

PHILADELPHUS. The common Sweet Syringa, grown in standard form. Good heads; straight stocky stems. \$5 to \$10 per dozen.

RHODODENDRON. The hardy Rhododendrons grown as standards are showy plants for outside decoration. They can be grown in tubs or boxes with success. Stems 2 to 4 feet high, heads 2 and 3 feet and upward in diameter, compact and well budded for blooming the first season, and for immediate effect. Prices on application.

VIBURNUM. Good specimens grown in tree form of both the *OPULIS STERILIS*, common Snowball, and the *PLICATUM*, the beautiful Japan Snowball. Stout stems 3 to 4 feet. Well-branched heads for early flowering. Fine for beds and borders. \$7.50 to \$15 per dozen.

WISTARIA. Very effective when grown in tree form as a standard. \$7.50 and upwards per dozen.



SPECIMEN PYRAMID BAY TREE.
(See page 49.)

DECORATIVE PLANTS.

OF THE DECORATIVE PLANTS as noted below I have also exceptional facilities for furnishing really excellent stock on most favorable terms.

Prices and particulars given on application.

AGAVES or Century Plants. Grown in large tubes or vases, the Agaves are very effective in formal gardening. The plants, having thick, stiff, thorny leaves, are very desirable for border-

ing paths. Good specimens of the leading varieties, including the variegated gold-leaved, can be supplied of different sizes at low prices per pair and per dozen. Particulars on application.

Some large and valuable specimen trees have been furnished by Frederick W. Kelsey, of New York city. In coniferous trees, several pairs of large *Sciadopitys* (Japanese umbrella pine) of perfect form, from 8 to 10 feet in height, imported with ball in baskets, and arriving in perfect form and condition, have attracted attention. Also a pair of Standard Bay trees, probably the largest and most valuable specimens of this variety ever sent out in this country. The trees were perfectly matched, nearly eight feet diameter of head, proportionately higher than in width, and with large heavy trunks about 8 inches through. On account of the extreme height, in order to get the trees off the pier it was necessary to use a low-wheeled truck to the entrance of the dock, and in loading singly on a large truck each specimen had to be placed on its side to free the wires and other overhead obstructions in the streets. The trees were sent to a fine private estate.—*New York Exchange*,

AZALEA Indica. Although not hardy, these beautiful plants are indispensable in house or conservatory decoration. The plants are grown with compact heads and uniform flowering surface, producing magnificent effects in solid masses of color with the many beautiful varieties and delicate shades, from pure white to brilliant rose and fiery red. The best hardy kinds in compact, well-shaped plants, full of buds, 1 to 2 feet diameter of head, from \$10 to \$25 per dozen. Smaller plants, \$35 to \$100 per 100. Also extra large specimen plants. Prices on application.

AZALEA mollis. When grown in bushy, compact form these plants are very desirable for forcing. Fine plants specially grown for this purpose, full of buds, \$6 to \$10 per dozen.

DEUTZIA gracilis. Fine bushy plants suitable for forcing, \$2 and \$3 per dozen.

LILACS. Fine plants, full of buds, of the best varieties, specially grown for forcing, \$10 per dozen.

PALMS, TREE FERNS and PLANTS. Where new palm houses are being constructed or need replenishing, the furnishing of suitable selections of plants for filling the houses complete, for immediate effect, will be undertaken on the most favorable terms. Particulars and estimates given on application.

RHODODENDRONS. Some of the half hardy Rhododendrons make beautiful forcing decorative plants. Selected, bushy, well-budded plants of the best kinds and grown for this purpose at from \$12 to \$30 per dozen.

SPIRÆA Japonica. Large clumps, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100. Low rates per 1,000.

Climbing Vines and Trailing Shrubs.

HARDY VINES are largely in demand, especially the AMPLEOPSIS, CLEMATIS PANICULATA, EUONYMUS RADICANS, HONEYSUCKLE in variety, Ivy and WISTARIA; also the varieties used for covering purposes, as classified page 54.

ALL THE VINES are supplied in strong, well rooted plants of different sizes as desired, and at very reasonable prices.

FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT large size, pot grown Vines are specially recommended. See page 54.

ACTINIDIA arguta. From Japan. Profuse white flowers with purple centers and round fruit. 50 cts.

ACTINIDIA polygama. SILVER SWEET VINE. Leaves at ends of twigs whitish in color, and the rest of the foliage rich green. Fragrant yellowish white flowers with yellow centers. Vigorous and of rapid growth. \$1.

AKEBIA quinata. A pretty Japanese climber. Hardy, with fine foliage, fragrant flowers and ornamental fruit. 35 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

AMPELOPSIS Engelmanni. One of the best of the newer climbing vines. Habit similar to A. Veitchii. Glossy foliage, magnificent crimson in autumn. Hardy and very fine. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100. See page 52.

AMPELOPSIS Japonica. Deeply cut leaves and blue berries. 75 cts.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. AMERICAN IVY or VIRGINIA CREEPER. 35 cts. Very low prices for strong vines per 100 and per 1,000.

AMPELOPSIS Roylei. From Japan. Resembles the American, but more vigorous; foliage larger, dense and highly colored in autumn. 50 cts.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii or tricuspidata. JAPANESE IVY. Delicate foliage, turning to gorgeous red and crimson tints in autumn. Entirely hardy and popular everywhere. 25 to 50 cts. Low rates for fine plants from open ground and from pots per 100 or per 1,000.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva-ursi. Evergreen creeper with long trailing roots and reddish green leaves. Has small white flowers and deep red berries. 35 to 50 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA siphon. PIPE-VINE or DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. Immense light green leaves, 8 to 12 inches in diameter, of beautiful color and so thick as to overlap each other. Curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. Of rapid growth. 50 and 75 cts. Low rates per 100.

ARISTOLOCHIA tomentosa. Glaucous leaves and purple flowers. 50 and 75 cts.

BIGNONIA. TRUMPET VINE. See TECOMA. Page 53.

CELASTRUS scandens. CLIMBING STAFF VINE or BITTER-SWEET. A native variety of rapid growth, with large leaves and yellow flowers. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

CISSUS variegata. VARIEGATED CISSUS. A wild-running vine, like a grape, with variegated three-lobed leaves and small clusters of dark fruit. 50 cts. Very low prices per 100.



AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANNI.

(See page 51.)

CLEMATIS. VIRGIN'S BOWER. These beautiful vines are unsurpassed for trellis, veranda or similar places where brilliancy of flower is appropriate. The native or indigenous kinds are also most effective when planted with young trees or other shrubs, and allowed to grow "in the natural way." All require a good, rich, loamy soil, well mulched in winter. Leading varieties can be supplied by the 100 and 1,000, at lowest rates. The following are the best:

CLEMATIS Albertine. Double flowering white. 75 cts.

CLEMATIS Alexandra. Continuous, reddish violet blossom. 75 cts.

CLEMATIS coccinea. SCARLET CLEMATIS. Bright scarlet flowers in July. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

CLEMATIS crispa. Fragrant purplish lilac flowers. 50 cts.

CLEMATIS Duchess of Edinburgh. Vigorous habit and free bloomer. White; very fragrant. 75 cts. each.

CLEMATIS flammula. SWEET CLEMATIS. Very fragrant masses of small white flowers. 25 to 50 cts. Very low prices in quantity.

CLEMATIS gem. Rich lavender blue; very attractive. 75 cts. each.

CLEMATIS Gypsy Queen. Rich, bright, dark velvety purple. 75 cts.

CLEMATIS gloire de St. Julien. A fine variety. Large white flowers. \$1 each.

CLEMATIS Henryi. Very large white flowers of fine form. Free growing and blooming. 75 cts.

CLEMATIS hybrida Sieboldii. Very handsome, large blue flowers. \$1.

CLEMATIS Jackmanni. A popular variety, and one of the best, with rich velvety dark purple flowers. 50 and 75 cts. Low prices per 100.

CLEMATIS John Gould Veitch. Large double flowers, lavender blue. \$1 each.

CLEMATIS Lady Carolina Neville. Blush white, mauve bars. 50 and 75 cts. each.

CLEMATIS Lord Lonesboro. Deep mauve, large flowers. 50 and 75 cts. each.

CLEMATIS Madame Baron Veillard. Very hardy, vigorous grower. Beautiful delicate pink satiny flowers. Blooms profusely. \$1.

CLEMATIS magnifica. Purple, with reddish bars. Fine \$1.

CLEMATIS montana. MOUNTAIN CLEMATIS. A beautiful hardy species. Wreaths of pure white flowers about two inches across in May and June. 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

CLEMATIS Miss Bateman. Pure white. 75 cts.

CLEMATIS James Bateman. Lilac; summer blooming flowers. Choice. \$1.

CLEMATIS Madame Edouard Andre. Vine a rapid grower. Vigorous and hardy. Flowers *vivid crimson*, very large, and produced in abundance. Very fine. \$1 and \$1.50; \$10 and \$15 per dozen.

CLEMATIS paniculata. One of the most hardy and valuable of all. Of very rapid growth, with large, dark, shining green foliage and a great profusion of beautiful and fragrant flowers, which are borne in large panicles. After flowering the seed pods assume a bronzy tint. Very choice and perfectly hardy. 25 to 50 cts. Low rates per 100 and per 1,000.

CLEMATIS Orientalis. Single bright yellow flowers, about the size of *Paniculata*, and blooms through the late summer and fall. Vine vigorous and rapid grower. 50 cts. to \$1.

CLEMATIS Stanleyi. OSTRICH PLUME CLEMATIS. Flowers large, often three inches in diameter, color rich puce to rose or white, with mass of yellow golden stamens. Flowers followed by fruit, terminating in long, silvery, feathery awns, hence the name Ostrich Plume. \$1.

CLEMATIS Prince of Wales. Profusely blooming; deep purple flowers. \$1.

CLEMATIS rubro violacea. Maroon shaded velvet; very handsome. 50 and 75 cts. each.

CLEMATIS Sir Garnet Wolseley. Light lavender, shaded with bar of red. Handsome. 75 cts.

CLEMATIS Standishii. Rich purple, medium-sized flowers. 75 cts.

CLEMATIS The President. Very fine purple, suffused with claret. 75 cts. each.

CLEMATIS The Queen. Flowers measure about six inches across. Delicate lavender. Choice \$1 each.

CLEMATIS Virginiana. COMMON AMERICAN WHITE CLEMATIS. Very rapid grower, with a profusion of white flowers in July and August. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 1,000.

CLEMATIS viticella. Small purplish red, showy flowers. 50 cts.

CLEMATIS viticella Kermesina. Free blooming; clear, distinct red. 75 cts. each.

DIOSCOREA Batatas. CINNAMON VINE. Greenish-yellow flowers in drooping panicles or racemes. Unique and interesting. 35 cts.

DOLICHOS Japonica. KUDZU VINE. Very rapid in growth with large, bright green leaves and pinkish violet pea-shaped flowers in racemes near the close of summer. Hardy and fine. 35 to 50 cts.

EUONYMUS radicans. Hardy evergreen vine of clinging habit like the Ivy. Much slower growth. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

EUONYMUS radicans variegata. Fine trailing habit; leaves bordered with white. \$2 to \$3 per dozen. Low rates per 100. See TRAILING VINES FOR SHADED PLACES, page 54.

HEDERA colchica. GIANT IVY. Very hardy, and has broad, thick leaves. 35 and 50 cts.

HEDERA Helix. ENGLISH IVY. Does well on the north side of buildings, where there is little or no sun in winter. 35 and 50 cts. Very low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

HEDERA Hibernica. IRISH IVY. THE common deep green sort. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

HEDERA variegata. Finely variegated; large foliage. 50 cts.

HUMULUS Lupulus. HOP VINE. RAPID in growth, and makes a fine shade. Of commercial value; grown for hops. 35 cts.

HYDRANGEA scandens. JAPAN CLIMBING HYDRANGEA. Rare. 75 cts.

JASMINUM officinale. WHITE JASMINE. Very fragrant white flowers. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

JASMINUM nudiflorum. YELLOW JASMINE. Fragrant golden flowers. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

LYCIUM Sinensis. MATRIMONY VINE. Small rose pink flowers in July, followed by scarlet berries in the autumn. Rapid growth; hardy and fine. Very effective. 35 and 50 cts. Very low prices in quantity, per 100 and per 1,000.

LONICERA Belgica. MONTHLY FRAGRANT or DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. Red and yellow fragrant and handsome flowers. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

LONICERA brachypoda. White flowers; foliage holds till late in autumn. 35 cts. Low rates per 100.

LONICERA Canadensis. Large glaucous leaves and yellow flowers. 35 cts.

LONICERA flava. YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Very fragrant deep yellow flowers. 35 cts.

LONICERA Halliana. HALL'S JAPAN EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. One of the most popular and valuable of all. Blooms perpetually from July to December, and covered with a profusion of fragrant white and yellow flowers; rich dark green foliage, which remains on most of the winter. 25 to 50 cts. Fine plants at very low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

LONICERA periclymenum. COMMON WOOD-BINE. Of rapid growth; flowers red outside, with buff interior. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

LONICERA reticulata aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. Handsome foliage, netted and spotted bright yellow. Very fine. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

LONICERA semperflorens. Yellow and white flowers in profusion. Slight fragrance. 25 cts.

LONICERA sempervirens. SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Strong rapid growth, with showy scarlet flowers, blooming all summer. 35 cts. Low rates in quantity.

LONICERA Sinensis. CHINESE HONEYSUCKLE. Very late; dark green foliage. Handsome; blooming twice during the season, bearing creamy white flowers. A well-known vine. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

MENISPERMUM Canadense. CANADIAN MOON-SEED. A curious twining, slender-branched vine, with small yellow flowers and black berries. 25 to 50 cts.

PASSIFLORA incarnata. PASSION FLOWER. Beautiful delicate flowers. 50 cts.

PERIPLOCA græca. VIRGINIA SILK or SILK VINE. Glossy foliage and purplish-brown flowers. A rapid grower, and will twine around a tree or other support, thus requiring little care. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

PUERARIA Thunbergiana. See DOLICHOS JAPONICA. See page 52.

TECOMA or bignonia capreolata. EVERGREEN TRUMPET VINE. Will cling to only rough walls or tree stumps. Reddish yellow flowers late in May. 50 cts.

TECOMA radicans. COMMON TRUMPET VINE. A native variety with scarlet flowers during August. Very strong growing. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

TECOMA radicans grandiflora. CHINESE TRUMPET VINE. Very large and handsome orange colored flowers, blooming in July. Very fine. 50 cts.

VITIS cordifolia. FROST or CHICKEN GRAPE. A native variety with glabrous, shining foliage and black glossy fruit. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

VITIS heterophylla variegata. JAPANESE GRAPE. Very attractive and ornamental. Variegated foliage. Large clusters of blue berries in the autumn. 25 and 35 cts.

VITIS Labrusca. NORTHERN FOX GRAPE. Leaves large and woolly on the under surface. Fruit of good size and dark purple in color. Parent of most of the cultivated grapes. 25 to 35 cts. Low prices in quantities.

WISTARIA brachybotrys. From Japan. Fragrant light blue flowers. 35 to 50 cts.

WISTARIA frutescens. NATIVE WISTARIA. Purplish white, drooping clusters of flowers about the last of May. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

WISTARIA frutescens alba. The native variety having short racemes of white flowers. 75 cts.

WISTARIA magnifica. The hardest and best; of rapid growth and with immense clusters of beautiful lilac or pale blue flowers; a very handsome climber. Fine. 50 cts.

WISTARIA multiflora. A Japanese variety with very long and dark racemes of blue flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.

WISTARIA Sinensis. CHINESE WISTARIA. Racemes of light blue flowers one to three feet long, about the last of May. 50 cts.

WISTARIA Sinensis alba. The best white-flowered Wistaria. 75 cts and \$1.

VINES GROWN IN POTS FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

THESE PLANTS having been grown in large-size pots, will develop growth and flowers more rapidly than plants from the open ground, and well repay the larger cost where time in securing early growth is an important factor.

THE FOLLOWING, among other varieties, can be furnished from 4 to 7 inch pots at from \$5 to \$15 per dozen, according to size.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia.

Ampelopsis Veitchii.

Lonicera Halleiana.

Lonicera Reticulata Aurea.

Clematis Henryii.

Clematis Jackmanni.

Clematis Paniculata.

Tecoma Radicans.

Wistaria Magnifica.

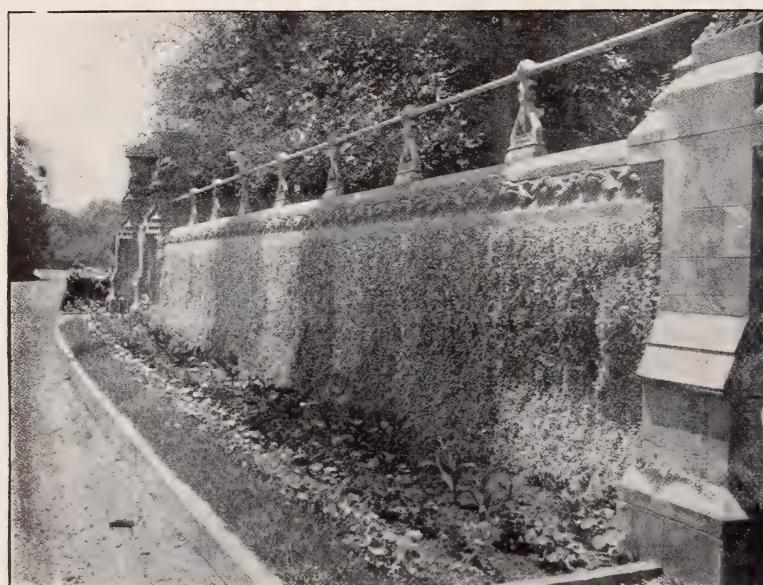
OTHER VARIETIES can also be supplied.

TRAILING VINES FOR COVERING GROUND IN SHADED PLACES.

THERE IS A CONSTANTLY GROWING DEMAND for an effective covering for bare places on lawns and in places where the shade is too dense for the growth of lawn grass. In many places the effect of bare earth in a lawn or border of grass turf is sufficient to mar the harmonious colorings and appearance of the entire grounds. By the planting of the hardy creeping vines a solid covering can soon be formed that obviates this unpleasant effect.

THE FOLLOWING are the best of the trailing vines of creeping habit used for this purpose. All can be readily transplanted and easily grown.

PRICES FOR STRONG PLANTS or clumps, \$2 and \$3 per dozen; from \$5 to \$25 per 100 according to size and variety, and specially low prices per 1,000 on application.



EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA, AS WALL COVERING.

MICHELLA repens. Shining round leaves, often variegated with white. Creeping and compact habit.

NEPETA glechoma. GROUND IVY. Of compact growth, and forms a solid mat of pretty green foliage.

VERONICA ceræoides. Grows but a few inches high, but quite compact; flowers bright blue, in spikes, in early summer.

VINCA minor. COMMON PERIWINKLE or BLUE MYRTLE. Evergreen verdure and handsome, large blue flowers. Compact creeping habit, forming a solid dark green covering. One of the best vines for dense covering.

EPIGÆA repens. GROUND LAUREL, TRAILING ARBUTUS, or MAYFLOWER OF NEW ENGLAND. Evergreen heart-shaped leaves; rose-colored flowers early in spring.

EUONYMUS radicans variegata. TRAILING vine; of slow growth; has clinging tendrils and variegated small leaves. Valuable for certain uses, such as covering walls, etc.

HYPERICUM calycinum. Large dark green leaves and yellow flowers in such profusion that they completely cover the ground.

LYSIMACHIA nummularia. MONEYWORTH. Small yellow bell-shaped flowers and small round leaves.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

THESE OLD FASHIONED HARDY FLOWERING PLANTS retain their popularity both for formal gardens and for general planting for flower beds and shrubbery borders.

BEING HARDY AND FLOWERING FREELY and profusely, and easily grown with ordinary treatment, there is a constantly growing demand for all of the leading varieties.

A SUITABLE SELECTION will give a constant succession in mass of bloom from early summer until late in autumn.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE LARGE DEMAND for these plants, excellent stock in large variety is supplied at reasonable prices.

THE VARIETIES named below comprise the best of the really hardy Herbaceous Perennials. Other species and varieties can be supplied.

PRICES: Good clumps, or strong flowering roots from the open ground, \$2 to \$3 per dozen; \$10 to \$20 per 100, according to size and variety. Special prices by the thousand. Many varieties can also be supplied in well rooted, pot-grown plants.

COLLECTIONS of the native or indigenous hardy perennials are supplied at from \$5 to \$10 per 100; \$50 to \$100 per 1,000.

ACHILLEA. YARROW or MILFOIL. Very striking foliage and valuable for cut flowers. Red, white and yellow flowers in flattish heads.

The best varieties are FILIPENDULA, MILLEFOLIUM ROSEA and RUBRA, PTARMICA FLORE PLENO, and TOMENTOSA.

ACONITUM. MONKSHOOD or WOLFSBANE. Erect, stately plants, producing large clusters of blue, white, purple and yellow flowers.

ACORUS. SWORD GRASS. Plants of easy culture; fine for marshy soil.

ADIANTUM. MAIDENHAIR FERN. Beautiful foliage; perfectly hardy. Strong clumps. Low prices per 1,000.

ADONIS vernalis. Very dwarf, growing about 6 inches high, with finely cut foliage; large, bright yellow flowers in May.

AGAVE. See STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS page 50..

AIRA. HAIR GRASS. A fine ornamental grass with yellow stripes. Used for edging.

AJUGA. BUGLE. Fine dwarf plants with axillary flowers. REPTANS RUBRA and REPTANS FLORE ALBA are the best varieties. Plants form a thick ground covering.

ALSTROEMERIA. PERUVIAN LILY. Tuberous-rooted plants of vigorous growth, producing beautiful flowers, of almost every shade of color, in summer and autumn. 2 to 4 feet.

AMARYLLIS. The best hardy varieties, JOHNSONI and others, \$3 to \$5 per dozen.

AMSONIA. Large, smooth foliage and blue flowers.

ANCHUSA. ALKANET. Handsome blue flowers and rough foliage.

ANEMONE. WIND-FLOWER. One of the most valuable of the hardy herbaceous plants. Beautiful flowers in profusion from August to November. White, red and lavender flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The best varieties are JAPONICA, JAPONICA ALBA, ROSEA, SYLVESTRIS and Whirlwind. See also HARDY AND FORCING BULBS, page 61.

ANTENNARIA. MOUNTAIN EVERLASTING or CAT'S EAR. A dwarf creeping plant, with white flowers during the summer.

ANTHEMIS. CHAMOMILE. Golden yellow flowers during the latter part of summer and the autumn.

ANTHERICUM. ST. BRUNO'S LILY. A showy plant, bearing spikes of fragrant white flowers. The best varieties are LILIASTRUM, LILIASTRUM MAJOR and RAMOSUM.

APIOS tuberosa. GROUND NUT. Dark red flowers, edible tubers. Vine habit.

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINE. Extremely beautiful in flower and foliage. Valuable for border or cutting. Blue, white and yellow flowers. ALPINA, CHRYSANTHIA, CANADENSIS and GLANDULOSA are the best hardy varieties.

ARABIS. ROCK CRESS. A dwarf creeping perennial, very ornamental in rock work. Blooms in early spring. The finest varieties are ALBIDA, ALPINA and ALPINA VARIEGATA.

ARALIA hispida. BRISTLY SARSAPARILLA.

ARENARIA. SANDWORT. An Alpine plant with small, star-like white flowers. Profuse bloomer.

ARMERIA. THRIFT or SEA PINK. Purplish pink flowers, from compact clumps, in the early part of summer.

ARTEMISIA. WORMWOOD. Silvery foliage. PONTICA and VULGARIS are the best varieties.

ARUM. CUCKOO PLANT. Dwarf perennials with tuberous roots; flowers in clusters.

ARUNDINARIA. RIBBON GRASS. One of the prettiest of the hardy grasses.

ARUNDO. THE REED. Handsome tropical foliage. Stalks from 8 to 15 feet in height. The best varieties are DONAX and DONAX FOLIUS VARIEGATIS.

ASARUM Canadensis. WILD GINGER. A low-growing herb indigenous to the woods of the Northern States.

ASCLEPIAS. MILK-WEED. Fine native plants, with ornamental foliage and heads of hand-

The Japan Iris is very satisfactory and the clumps were of generous size. They are naturalized along the margin of our pond. The Clematis Paniculata also received in good order.

Mill Neck, L. I.

W. T. C.



BORDERS OF HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

some flowers of various colors; desirable for borders. The best varieties are *INCARNATA* and *TUBEROSA*.

ASPERULA. WOODRUFF. Dwarf plant. Small fragrant white flowers. Fine for edgings.

ASPIDIUM and other HARDY FERNS. These hardy ferns are indigenous largely to New England. They are easily grown and thrive well in shaded places where flowering plants cannot be successfully cultivated. The best species of these ferns are *ASPIDIUM*, *BOTRYCHIUM*, *DICKSONIA*, *OSMUNDA*, *POLYPODIUM* and *WOODSIA*. Low prices per 1,000.

ASTERS. STARWORT. The large-growing autumn-blooming Asters are among the most showy and effective herbaceous plants. They attain 3 to 5 feet in height, with corresponding compact breadth. *TATARICUS*, immense paniced bluish flowers; *NOVÆ ANGLIÆ*, bluish-purple; *TERMINALIS*, *LÆVIS* *LANCIFOLIUM*, *NOVÆ CÆRULEUS* and *SHORTII* are among the best varieties. *ALPINUS*, *FLORIBUNDUS* *PTARMICOIDES* and *HORIZONTALIS* are low-growing varieties.

ASTILBE. WHITE JAPAN SPIRÆE. Flowers in May; spikes of pure white flowers. *JAPONICA* and *JAPONICA GRANDIFLORA* are very fine; the newest variety, the *SINENSIS*, has bluish-colored flowers in great profusion.

AUBRETIÀ. PURPLE ROCK CRESS. A dwarf

rock plant. Profusion of purple flowers in early spring. Very desirable.

BAMBUSA metake. A hardy evergreen grass. Fine strong clumps. 50 cts.

BAPTISTA. FALSE INDIGO. Compact, showy plants. Blue flowers in June and July.

BELAMCANDA (PARDANTHUS) SINENSIS. BLACKBERRY LILY. Similar to an Iris in growth. Orange-colored perianth spotted with crimson.

BELLIS perennis. DAISY. Popular and effective; suitable for edging.

BETONICA (STACHYS). See STACHYS.

BOCCONIA. PLUME POPPY. Attractive plants, with large, picturesque foliage.

BOLTONIA. FALSE CHAMOMILE. Profusion of showy white and purple flowers in broad, flat heads.

BEGONIAS, Tuberous-Rooted. These beautiful flowers require liberal treatment, good soil, plenty of moisture, and should be well started when planted out for summer flowering. The flowers are as delicate in texture as an orchid, and of the most distinct, brilliant colors—scarlet, red, rose, yellow and white, with various tints of delicate shading. For bedding outside they may be planted from 9 to 12 inches apart each way. The best single and double, distinct colors, selected bulbs, \$2 and \$3 per dozen; \$10 to \$20 per 100.

CALADIUM esculentum. On account of the immense tropical leaves, this is one of the most effective of all summer plants. Large flowering roots, or plants started in pots, at low prices per 100.

CALLIRRHOË. CRIMSON CALLIRRHOË. Deeply cut foliage, crimson flowers.

CANNAS. A fine selection of these well-known plants. The finest varieties, including choice new kinds, are supplied by the dozen or 100 at very reasonable prices; strong flowering roots, or plants started in pots as preferred.

CANNAS mixed. Extra fine assortment, most showy kinds, including the best French and tall-growing Cannas. \$2 and \$3 per dozen. Low prices per 100.

Collections of the best dwarf-growing varieties, \$2 and \$3 per dozen. Low prices per 100.

CASSIA. WILD SENNA. Of easy cultivation, producing yellow flowers in July and August.

CEANOTHUS Gloire de Versailles. Beautiful panicles of lilac-like flowers in profusion from July until frost. Bushy, dwarf habit; plants usually attaining a height of 2 to 3 ft.

CENTAURIA. Knapweed. Very showy border plants, bearing various colored flowers. We note ATROPURPUREA, MACROCEPHALA and MONTANA among the choice varieties.

CENTRANTHUS. VALERIAN. Showy, free-flowering perennials, desirable for border plants; spikes of red and white flowers. The varieties are RUBRA and ALBA.

CAMPANULA. BELL-FLOWER or HAREBELL. Blue white, lilac-purple. Bell-shaped flowers from June to September. Profuse bloomers of easy culture. BARBATA, LATIFOLIA and PYRAMIDALIS are the best varieties.

CERASTIUM. MOUSE EAR; CHICKWEED. Low-growing plants, covered in early summer with white flowers; glossy white foliage.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Choice collections of the most showy varieties, including the newer exhibition kinds. Low prices per 100.

CLEMATIS. Herbaceous varieties. Clusters of fragrant flowers, blue, white and purple. DAVIDIANA, RECTA and TUBULOSA are the principal varieties.

COREOPSIS. TICK-SEED. Free-blooming; clear golden yellow flowers. The best varieties are LANCEOLATA and VERTICILLATA.

CORONILLA. WILD PEA. A showy perennial of trailing habit; flowers blush and white.

CONVALLARIA. LILY OF THE VALLEY. See HARVEY AND FORCING BULBS, page 61.

DACTYLIS. COCKSFOOT. A handsome striped-leaved grass.

DAPHNE cneorum. GARLAND FLOWER. See EVERGREEN SHRUBS, page 29.

DAHLIAS. Large collection of the finest single and double varieties, including many new and choice kinds of recent introduction, such as the 20TH CENTURY one of the most beautiful of all the free growing fine flowering new sorts; bright carmine, pink and rose tints, large, full flowers on long stems. \$3 to \$5 per dozen. Low rates per 100.

DELPHINIUM. LARKSPUR. Remarkably showy plants. Long spikes, 2 to 5 feet, of showy blue

and light purple flowers in midsummer. Leading varieties: AZURIUM, BICOLOR, CAELESTINUM, FLORA, FORMOSUM, IVANHOE, LOUIS AGASSIZ, PYRAMIDALIS, WHEELERII and others.

DENTARIA diphylla. TOOTHWORT or PEPPER Root. Corymb of large white flowers. Crisp root stalks.

DESMODIUM Japonica. A valuable hardy plant. Showy white flowers in September.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum. See DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, page 37.

DIANTHUS. PINK. Small, easily grown plants. Very sweet and fragrant. Delicate petal-fringed flowers. A good assortment of the best varieties.

DICENTRA (DIELYTRA). BLEEDING HEART. Fine. Showy flowers in early summer. The varieties are EXIMEA, rose color, and SPECTABILIS, crimson.

DICTAMNUS. FRAXINELLA or GAS PLANT. A showy perennial, forming a bush about 2 feet in height, spikes of fragrant red and white flowers. The best varieties are ALBA and RUBRA.

DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE. Beautiful flowers in long spikes in midsummer.

DIONÆA muscipula. VENUS' FLY-TRAP. Very sensitive leaves.

DORONICUM. LEOPARD'S BANE. Showy yellow perennial, flowering in early spring.

ECHINACEA. HEDGEHOG CONE FLOWER. A showy, strong plant, remaining long in bloom.

ELYMUS. LYME GRASS. An ornamental, long, narrow grass, of a grayish hue.

EPIGEIA Repens. See TRAILING VINES FOR SHADED PLACES, page 54.

ERIANTHUS. WINTER ACONITE. Dwarf herbaceous plant with yellow cup-shaped flowers.

ERIANTHUS. RAVENNA GRASS. Perfectly hardy and fine. Attains a height of from 9 to 12 feet. Resembles Pampas Grass. One of the best of the hardy grasses.

ERYNGIUM. SEA HOLLY. Blue flowers; spiny leaves.

ERYTHRIONIUM. DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET. Yellow flowers; variegated foliage.

EUPATORIUM. SNAKE ROOT. A variety easily grown and bearing handsome flowers.

EUPHORBIA. FLOWERING SPURGE. Low-growing plant with yellow flowers.

EULALIA. Very handsome plumed grasses from 6 to 8 feet in height. The best varieties are JAPONICA, GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA, VARIEGATA and ZEBRINA. Strong flowering roots at special prices per 100 and per 1,000.

FUNKIA. PLANTAIN LILY. Valuable ornamental foliage for use in clumps. Mostly purple or blue flowers. The choice varieties are CERULEA, GRANDIFLORA and SIEBOLDIANA.

GAILLARDIA. BLANKET FLOWER. Beautiful large yellow and crimson flowers all summer.

GAULTHERIA procumbens. AROMATIC WINTERGREEN. Small white flowers, followed by red berries. Of low growth. Very low prices per dozen and 100.

GENISTA. WOOD-WAXEN. Pretty plants for rockwork.

GERANIUM. CRANE'S BILL. Purple or purplish-red flowers. Long seed pods.

GLADIOLUS. Extra choice collections of the large flowering bulbs, distinct colored kinds. Very fine. Selected bulbs, \$3 to \$5 per 100. XXX, \$7.50 and \$10 per 100.

GYNERIUM argenteum. PAMPAS GRASS. The finest of the ornamental grasses, growing 6 to 10 feet high; large white plumes in autumn. A superb lawn plant; requires protection in this latitude.

GYPSOPHILA. CHALK PLANT. Small white flowers. *ACUTIFOLIA*, *PANICULATA* and *REPENS* are the best varieties.

HARPALIUM. PRAIRIE SUNFLOWER. Large, showy yellow flowers in profusion.

HELENIUM. SNEEZEWORT. Large orange-colored flowers in August.

HELIANTHUS. SUNFLOWER. Hardy and free blooming from July to October. *DECAPETALUS*, *ORGYALIS* and *MULTIFLORUS* *FLORE PLENO* represent the best varieties.

HELIOPSIS. OX-EYE. Somewhat like a sunflower. Orange-colored flowers. *LÆVIS* and *PITCHERIANA* are the best varieties.

HELLEBORUS. CHRISTMAS ROSE. Very valuable for cutting purposes. Requires a shady position and moist soil, and when covered with a frame in winter its beautiful flowers may be had at Christmas.

HEMEROCALLIS. DAY LILY. Lily-shaped flowers of coppery red and yellow. *FLAVA*, *FULVA*, *GRAMINEA* and *KWANSO* *FLORE PLENO* are the choicest and best-known sorts.

HEPATICa. LIVER LEAF. Round leaves and purplish-white flowers.

HESPERUS. ROCKET. One of the finest hardy herbaceous plants. Double white and purple fragrant flowers in June.

HIBISCUS. ROSE MALLOW. Handsome foliage and beautiful showy flowers, both white and rose in color. The varieties are *GRANDIFLORUS* *ALBUS*, *ROSEUS*, *MOSCHEUTOS*, CRIMSON EYE. See page 60.

HOLLYHOCKS. Superb collections of the finest double varieties and most brilliant colors. Strong flowering 2-year roots, \$3 to \$5 per dozen. Special low prices per 100. The best novelty in hollyhocks is the new ALLEGHENY strain. Fine large-fringed flowers in various colors.

HYPERICUM. See DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, page 39.

HYSSOPUS. HYSSOP. Blue and white flowers.

IBERIS. CANDYTUFT. Evergreen foliage, with numerous beautiful heads of white flowers. There are two specially fine varieties, *GIBRALTARICA* and *SEMPERVIRENS*.

IRIS Gatesi. One of the finest and most beautiful of all Iris. Very rare. \$10 per dozen.

IRIS Germanica. Showy broad-leaved Iris. Hardy and fine. Strong flowering roots, \$2 per dozen; \$5 to \$10 per 100.

IRIS New Palestine. Flowers of distinct colors and exquisite tints. Free blooming, easily grown. *IRIS ATROFUSCA*, claret brown; *IRIS NAZARENA*, creamy white, reddish brown spots;

IRIS ATROPURPUREA; reddish purple brown, and many others equally as fine. \$5 to \$10 per dozen.

IRIS Orientalis. Fine ornamental foliage and rich violet blue flowers.

IRIS Kaempferi. This beautiful Japanese species is the finest of all the hardy Iris. Perfectly hardy and easily grown everywhere. Flowers extra large, 6 to 8 inches in diameter; in various tints of purple, lavender, blue, shaded with yellow straw color, and light shades, tinted, edged and penciled with dark rich colors, making very beautiful and effective combinations. In borders they give a mass of bloom for several weeks during June and July, when few flowers are out. I offer a superb collection of the choicest double and single varieties, including the newer named sorts, the best of my own importations from Japan. The newest and best strong flowering clumps, \$5 per dozen. Selection of choice named kinds, \$3 per dozen. Good strong roots, not named, but desirable colors, from \$10 to \$20 per 100.

ISIS pseudoacorus. Fine foliage and canary yellow flowers.

IRIS pumila. Flowers early, with mass of deep blue flowers, 3 inches across. Forms dense beds 6 or 8 inches high. An indigenous species. Hardy and very fine.

IRIS Siberica. A desirable hardy species; various colored flowers. Growth about 18 inches.

IRIS Virginica. An effective variety with light blue flowers.

IRIS variegata. Amethyst blue, with rich purple veining. A rare variety.

LAMIUM. DEAD-NETTLE. Very pretty dwarf plant with small pinkish-purple flowers.

LATHYRUS. PERENNIAL PEA. Very desirable climbing plants, fine for covering roots of trees; flowers in great profusion during the summer. Should be trained on trellis.

LAVANDULA. LAVENDER. This is the well-known plant with fragrant blue flowers. Very desirable.

LIATRIS. BLAZING STAR. Desirable border plants, with long, dense spikes of rose, blue and purple flowers. Best varieties.

LILIUM. LILIES. See HARDY AND FORCING BULBS, page 61.

LINUM. FLAX. Blue flowers during summer.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. Fine long, brilliant scarlet flower spikes in August. One of the most valuable herbaceous plants.

LOPANTHUS. GIANT HYSSOP. About 2 feet; flowers lavender blue in June.

LOTUS. BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL. A very desirable trailing plant, with dark foliage.

LUPINUS. LUPINE. Handsome spikes of blue or purple flowers.

LYCHNIS. RAGGED ROBIN. Flowers in June, sending up spikes of handsome, fragrant red flowers, remaining for six weeks in bloom. Forms a thick tuft of evergreen foliage.

LYSIMACHIA. CREEPING MONEYWORT. See TRAILING VINES FOR SHADED PLACES, page 54.

MALVA. MALLOW. Large oak-like foliage, handsome plants, with white and blush flowers in June and July.

MERTENSIA Virginica. VIRGINIA COWSLIP. A fine native plant with panicles of blue flowers early in spring.

MIGNONETTE. Fine plants, producing long spikes of small fragrant flowers. Best varieties for garden planting and for forcing.

MITCHELLA. Of compact and creeping habit. See TRAILING VINES FOR SHADED PLACES, page 54.

MONARDA. HORSE-MINT or OSWEGO TEA. Bright red flowers about midsummer. Very showy and fine.

MONTBRETIA. Red-dish orange flowers in August. When undisturbed, they form fine bushy clumps. The best varieties are CROCOSMIÆFLORA AND IMPERIALIS.

MUSCARI. CRAPE HYACINTH or BLUE BELL. Small, deep blue flowers in a dense raceme, resembling small grapes.

MYOSOTIS. FORGET-ME-NOT. Beautiful, half hardy blue flowers in spring.

PÆONIES. These are among the finest of all the herbaceous plants. They are perfectly hardy, and being entirely free from disease or insects require, when once planted, little or no care; improving in growth and size and profusion of blooms each year.

The flowers are very large and of great brilliancy of color, ranging from pure white and the palest shades of blush to the deepest crimson and most vivid scarlet. Some varieties are also very fragrant.

The glossy and rich green foliage make a group of these plants very effective, even when not in bloom.

During the past seasons many large orders for these fine Pæonies have as heretofore given excellent satisfaction.

Fine collection of the best varieties, including the choicest Chinese kinds, strong flowering roots, \$3 to \$5 per dozen; \$15 to \$25 per 100.

MONTAN or TREE PÆONIES. See DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, page 41.

PÆONY tenuifolium. Large carmine, crimson; single flower; fine feathery foliage; very fine; \$5 per dozen.

PHLOX. [Beautiful free-blooming upright border plants. Many varieties of the tall-growing **Decussata** kinds, including ECLAIREUR, LOTHAIR, PEARL and WM. ROBINSON. Also the best dwarf growing varieties: AMÆNA, PRO-CUMBENS, SUBLATA or MOSS PINK and SUBLATA ALBA, etc.

PAPAVER. POPPY. Very effective perennial. Yellow, black, crimson, white and scarlet flowers. The best varieties are BRACTEATUM, NUDICAULE and ORIENTALE.



BED OF HARDY PÆONIES.

PASSAFLORA incarnata. See CLIMBING VINES, page 53.

PHALARIS. RIBBON GRASS. See ARUNDINARIA.

PLATYCODON. CAMPANULA. Very ornamental plants with beautiful bell-shaped flowers.

POLYGONUM. KNOTWEED. White flowers; large bold foliage.

POTENTILLA. CINQUEFOIL. The plant resembles the strawberry, but the flowers are borne on long stems. Several varieties.

POTENTILLA fruticosa. See DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, page 41.

PRIMULA. PRIMROSE. Very desirable for the garden. Flowers of various colors. The best varieties are ACAULIS, the English Primrose, ELATOIR and VERIS.

PRUNELLA grandiflora. Purple flowers during the summer.

PYRETHRUM. Fern-like foliage, with profusion of Aster-like flowers during May and June. ROSEUM and ULIGINOSUM are the best varieties.

RANUNCULUS. BUTTERCUP. One of the best for cut flowers. Two or three varieties.

RUDBECKIA. CONE FLOWER. Among the most valuable of hardy plants. Showy golden flowers.

RUDBECKIA laciniata flore pleno. GOLDEN GLOW. The best of all the Rudbeckias, rich foliage; mass of beautiful golden yellow flowers. Very fine. Very low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

RUTA graveolens. RUE. Yellow bloom; attractive foliage.

SALVIA. SAGE. Very desirable and ornamental plants in the following named varieties: BICOLOR, blue and white; RUBICUNDA, rosy purple; and VERTICILLATA, lilac blue.

SAPONARIA. SOAPWORT. A fine dwarf perennial. Profusion of rosy pink flowers.

SAXIFRAGA. SAXIFRAGE. Large, broad foliage; showy rose and red flowers in early spring. CORDIFOLIA, SIBIRICA and SCHMIDTII are the best varieties.

SANGUINARIA. BLOODROOT. One of the most desirable and prettiest native plants, succeeding in any location; white flowers in April.



HIBISCUS.
(See page 58.)

SCABIOSA. SWEET SCABIOUS. Plant large and spreading; flowers light lilac blue on long stalks from July to September.

SEDMUM. STONECROP. Low spreading habit, and suitable for edging and rustic planting. The finest varieties are ACRE, MAXIMOWICZII and SPECTABILE. These and other sorts can be supplied at low prices in quantity.

SEMPERVIVUM. HOUSE LEEK. Yellow and rose. Forms rosettes of thick foliage and clustered flowers. A splendid rock-plant or for edging purposes.

SILENE. CATCHFLY. Of dwarf growth with white flowers in June. The best varieties are ALPESTRIS and MARITIMA.

SILPHIUM. ROSIN PLANT. Tall-growing plants, bearing large, attractive yellow flowers.

SOLIDAGO. GOLDEN ROD. Effective in mid-summer. Very showy.

SPIRÆA. MEADOW SWEET. Very beautiful spikes of small flowers. ARUNCUS, FILIPENDULA, COBATA, PALMATA and ULMARIA FLORE PLENO are very fine varieties.

SPIRÆA. See DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, pages 43 and 44.

STACHYS or **Betonica.** WOUNDWORT. Spikes of purple flowers.

STATICE. SEA LAVENDER. Broad foliage; flowers of various colors produced in broad heads; valuable for cutting. The best varieties are GRANDIFLORA, LATIFOLIA and MARITIMA.

STOKESIA *cyanea*. Blue flowers during the summer.

THYMUS. THYME. Small lilac aromatic flowers.

TRADESCANTIA. SPIDERWORT. Showy, erect growing plants, forming bushes from 18 to 24 inches high; blooms freely all summer.

TRICYRTIS. FRAGRANT FLOWERS in October and November; resemble those of an Orchid.

TRILLIUM. WAKE-ROBIN. Very effective native plants, flowering early, and worthy of culture everywhere.

TRITOMA. TORCH LILY; POKER PLANT. Immense spikes of crimson flowers. Fine.

TUBEROSES. See HARDY AND FORCING BULBS, page 61.

TUNICA. A dwarf plant with fine foliage and small pink flowers.

UVULARIA. BELLWORT. Pale yellow bell-shaped flowers in April.

VERONICA. SPEEDWELL. Glossy foliage and showy blue and white flowers. AMETHYSTIMA and VIRGINICA are choice varieties.

VERONICA *cercæoides*. See TRAILING VINES FOR SHADED PLACES, page 54.

VERNOMIA. IRON-WEED. Showy reddish purple flowers. ARKANSANA and NOVEBORACENSIS are the best varieties of this well-known plant.

VINCA. MYRTLE or PERIWINKLE. Evergreen foliage and blue flowers of creeping habit. See TRAILING VINES FOR SHADED PLACES, page 54.

VIOLA. SWEET VIOLET. Desirable border plants. Several choice varieties, among them being CORNUTA, MARIE LOUISE and NEAPOLITAN.

YUCCA. See EVERGREEN SHRUBS, page 30.

Hardy and Forcing Bulbs.

THE INCREASED USE OF HARDY BULBS for planting in the open ground AS ALSO OF THE KINDS SUITABLE FOR FORCING, makes a constantly increasing demand every year for all classes of fine Flowering Bulbs.

ALL OF THE LEADING VARIETIES are supplied of excellent quality at lowest current prices.

THE FOLLOWING COMPRIZE THE BEST of the hardy flowering Bulbs. Others can be supplied of good quality in large variety.

SPECIAL PRICES for large quantities per 1,000 and per 10,000 given upon application.

HARDY**ANEMONES.** All varieties; \$1.50 to \$5 per 100.**CROCUS.** Best Named, 75 cts. to \$1.50 per 100; mixed, 50 cts. per 100.**CROWN IMPERIALS** in variety, selected, \$5 to \$10 per 100.**GLADIOLUS.** See HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, page 58.**HYACINTHS.** Best named, single and double, the finest varieties, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen. Best mixed, \$5 to \$8 per 100.**JONQUILS.** Best varieties, \$3 per 100.**LILIES.** The following comprise the best of the hardy varieties.

Select bulbs, \$2 per dozen and upward, according to size and variety. Low prices per 100.

SEE COLLECTIONS below and AUTUMN CATALOGUE.

Album præcox. Large, beautiful white.**Atrosanguineum.** Rich crimson, black spots.**Auratum.** GOLDEN-BANDED LILY. Pure white flowers spotted with maroon, with bright yellow band through the center of each petal.**Auratum rubro vittatum.** Similar to the Auratum, but with a deep crimson stripe. 75 cts.**Lilium auratum pictum.** Crimson and yellow stripes and maroon spots. 50 cts.**Auratum Wittei.** White flowers with raised satiny white spots; broad yellow stripe through each petal. 50 cts. to \$1.**Auratum Virginale.** White with a golden yellow band through each petal. 75 cts.**Batemanniaæ.** A Japanese Lily, bright apricot tinted flowers in July.**Brownii.** Extra large; creamy white, shaded with chocolate crimson. Rare.**Canadense.** MEADOW LILY. Yellow spotted.**Chalcedonicum.** Bright scarlet.**Columbianum.** One of the most graceful Lilies; orange red flowers spotted with crimson.**Cordifolium.** White, yellow and purple flowers.**Coridion.** Clear yellow flowers, spotted with red.**Elegans.** Red.**Elegans Alice Wilson.** Pure yellow.**Excelsum.** Light buff color and delicate odor.**Giganteum.** White with crimson stripe, Very rare. \$2 to \$3.**Lilium Hansoni.** Large yellow flowers. Rare.**Humboldtii.** Orange red with claret dots.**Kramerii.** Sweet-scented white flowers, tinged with red.**BULBS.****Leichtlinii.** Deep yellow, with crimson spots.**Longiflorum giganteum.** Immense white flowers.**Magnificum.** Dark and glossy foliage; flowers of gorgeous orange with dark red spots.**Maritimum.** Orange red spotted with purple.**Martagon.** Purplish violet with dark purple spots.**Pardalinum.** Bright orange red, yellow center.**Parvum.** Orange yellow, purple spots.**Philadelphicum.** Orange red, black spots.**Pomponium.** A fine border Lily. Scarlet.**Speciosum album.** Pure white, very large flowers.**Speciosum roseum.** White, shaded with rose. Very fine.**Speciosum rubrum.** White, tinted with deep rose; spotted with red. One of the best hardy Lilies.**Speciosum Melpomene.** Very large flowers of striking appearance. Dark red with numerous crimson spots. Low prices in quantity.

Fine large bulbs of all the SPECIOSUMS are supplied at very low prices in quantity.

Superbum. TURK'S CAP LILY. Deep orange-red, spotted.**Tenuifolium.** Fiery scarlet flowers. Rare.**Tigrinum.** TIGER LILY. Orange salmon.**Tigrinum splendens.** Scarlet, black spots. Fine.**Tigrinum fl. pl.** New, double.**Umbellatum.** Mixed. Good flowering bulbs.**Wallacei.** DWARF. Flowers orange with black points, rose yellow at the base, and a delicate chocolate tint on the outer side. \$1 to \$1.50.**Washingtonianum.** Flowers very fragrant, changing from pure white to purple or lilac.

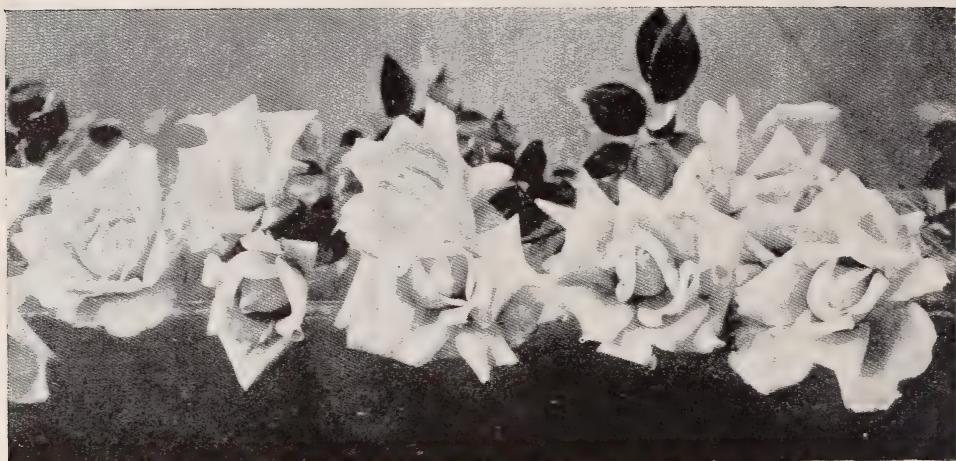
SELECTED BULBS of all these choice varieties, except where noted, \$2.50 to \$5 per dozen. Prices in quantity on application.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF THE BEST HARDY LILIES FOR OUTSIDE PLANTING, SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR MIDSUMMER FLOWERING.

COLLECTION OF 100, ALL FINE FLOWERING BULBS, \$20. COLLECTION OF 50, ALL FINE FLOWERING BULBS, \$12.

OXALIS. Best varieties, \$3 per 100.**SCILLAS.** Best varieties, \$3 per 100.**TULIPS.** Choicest named, single and double, \$3 to \$5 per 100. Best mixed in colors, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 100.**FORCING BULBS.****FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA.** \$2 per 100.**HYACINTHS.** The best single and double forcing varieties, including Roman White, Early Roman White, Rose, Dark Rose, Blue and White Italian, \$1 to \$2 per dozen, \$5 to \$10 per 100.**LILIES.** Best forcing kinds, CANDIDUM, HAR- RISII, LONGIFLORUM, etc., \$5 to \$15 per 100.**LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY.** Extra three year pips for forcing and out of door planting, \$2 per 100. Low prices per 1,000.**NARCISSUS.** All the best forcing varieties, \$3 to \$5 per 100.**TULIPS.** Single and double, named and mixed, selected for forcing, \$2.50 to \$10 per 100.

Roses.



MAMAN COCHET ROSES. (See page 66.)

THE DEMAND FOR CHOICE ROSES, both for planting in the open ground and for forcing purposes, is constantly increasing from year to year. In order to meet this increased demand unusual facilities are now offered in supplying all of the best Roses of reliable quality and condition, and fine plants in great variety and of various sizes are furnished at reasonable prices.

FOR CONVENIENT REFERENCE each class of the hardy Roses for bedding purposes and of the Roses for forcing are arranged under separate classification.

PLANTS ARE FURNISHED ON "own roots" or "budded," grown as the varieties best succeed.

ALL OF THE HARDY ROSES, such as the HYBRID PERPETUAL, CLIMBING ROSES, MOSS ROSES, RUGOSAS and WICHUARIANA can be advantageously and successfully planted either in autumn or in spring. For the BOURBON and NOISETTE ROSES, HYBRID TEA and TEA ROSES spring planting is preferable.

ALL ROSES, especially the hardy Roses for planting in the open ground, should be closely pruned when planted; and all Roses are better both in flower and foliage for close pruning.

ALL ROSES require very rich soil, and well repay a careful preparation of the beds and borders when planted.

FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT large plants of the CLIMBING ROSES, HYBRID PERPETUALS and TEA ROSES, grown in pots, are especially recommended.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is also called to the EXPOSITION STANDARD ROSES, suitable for bordering garden walks and for giving immediate character, planted in beds and borders, to ornamental grounds.

THE BEST OF THE NEWER ROSES are included in the following lists under their respective classifications.

PRICES ARE indicated under the headings of the different classes.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

THE FOLLOWING comprise the best of the really HARDY CLIMBING ROSES suitable for posts, trellises, lattice work, etc.

PRICES: Strong, well rooted plants, \$3 to \$6 per dozen; \$15 to \$30 per 100, according to size and variety. Large plants grown in pots for immediate effect, \$9 to \$18 per dozen.

Baltimore belle. Pale blush; compact and fine.

Bennett's seedling. Pure white; double.

Crimson rambler. The most valuable hardy climbing rose yet introduced. Vigorous habit, very rapid growth, handsome large foliage;

flowers semi-double, bright crimson, and appear in such profusion as to literally cover the plant; flowers remain in form and color much longer than any other varieties. Pruning or training on the ground or on trellis, the plants can be grown in any form desired. Low prices per 100.

Climbing Dorothy Perkins. Shell-pink changing to deep rose. Very hardy. Flowers in clusters; very fragrant; vigorous grower.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Thrifty grower, exquisite white flowers; fragrant.

Empress of China. Bright pink flowers.

Gem of the prairies. Large red flowers, blotched with white; fragrant.

Helene. Flowers are produced in great profusion; nearly double; of soft blush color with yellow centers.

Jules Margottin. A climbing form of the well-known Hybrid Perpetual Jules Margottin; carmine rose; fine; very desirable.

Mrs. Hovey. Delicate blush; one of the best.

Queen of the prairies. Bright red, sometimes striped with white; foliage large.

Setigera. Wild Prairie Rose. One of the most beautiful climbing plants; single pink; flowers in June.

Seven sisters. A fine old variety.

White rambler. Large clusters of small, white, very double, daisy-like, fragrant flowers.

Wichuraiana. See MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

Yellow rambler. Foliage and growth similar to Crimson Rambler. Yellow.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

THIS CLASS is the most useful and valuable of all the hardy Roses. Although classed as Perpetuals they do not bloom continuously.

THEIR HARDINESS, fine foliage, vigorous growth, and magnificent flowers in June and at intervals during the summer, make them most desirable for planting in the open ground.

RICH SOIL, close pruning and mulching for these Roses is always desirable.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to the SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF THE BEST HARDY ROSES, page 68.

PLANTS ON "own roots" or "budded," as varieties grow best, are supplied.

PRICES: Strong, well rooted plants, \$3 to \$6 per dozen; \$15 to \$35 per 100, according to size and variety. Extra large plants grown in pots for immediate effect, \$7.50 to \$12 per dozen.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant crimson; very large and fragrant; superb.

American Beauty. Rich pink, shaded with carmine; large and very fragrant; long stiff stems.

Anna Alexieff. Very double and fragrant; pink flowers; fine.

Anne de Diesbach. Beautiful carmine; very large and fragrant. One of the best.

Baron de Bonstettin. Velvety maroon; large beautiful form and color. An excellent variety.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink; not scented; cupped form, and blooming late. Fine.

Baronne Prevost. Pure rose; very fragrant; free bloomer.

Bellefleur. Free flowering; fiery crimson color with bright yellow stamens.

Bob Davison. Dazzling scarlet, shading to crimson; vigorous growth and of erect branching habit; blooms are large.

Charles Lefebvre. Reddish crimson; splendid variety.

Charles Margottin. Reddish crimson; fragrant and distinct.

Clio. Vigorous growth with rich foliage; large perfect flowers of globular form; delicate flesh color with rosy pink centers.

Comtesse Cecile de Chabillant. Deep pink; full and fragrant. Fine.

Comtesse de Sereny. Silvery pink, mottled; slightly scented.

Coquette des Blanches. White, tinged with pink; late bloomer; very vigorous grower.

Countess of Oxford. Bright carmine; not fragrant; handsome foliage.

Dawson. Profuse bloomer; bright pink; fragrant.

Dinsmore. Bright crimson; double; fragrant.

Duke of Albany. Rich crimson; shading to a velvety black; large.

Duke of Teck. Bright crimson; medium size.

Earl of Dufferin. Large, brilliant crimson and dark maroon; delightfully fragrant. A magnificent rose. One of the best.

Eclair. Large handsome fiery red.

Eugene Verdier. Beautiful silvery pink and fawn.

Fisher Holmes. Deep crimson; fine form.

Francois Levet. Cherry red; vigorous habit.

Francois Michelon. Carmine rose; fragrant; large.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; fragrant. One of the most popular roses, both for outside planting and for forcing.

General Washington. Bright red and crimson; large and full.

Gloire de Margottin. Bright scarlet; bud long; fragrant.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Very double fragrant flowers; creamy white, shaded with blush and orange.

Helen Keller. Large fragrant flowers, of bright rosy color.

Jean Liabaud. Crimson maroon; full and fragrant.

Jeannie Dickson. Fine shade of rosy pink, tinted with yellow.



LA FRANCE ROSE.

John Hopper. Bright rose carmine.

Jubilee. Of vigorous growth, short jointed and compact; red shading to crimson; buds on long stems.

Lady Helen Stewart. Bright red; very fragrant and handsome.

La France. Delicate silver rose, deepening to pink; a very beautiful and popular variety.

La Reine. Bright rose, fragrant; very large.

La Rosiere. Velvety crimson; fine.

Louis Van Houtte. Crimson maroon; full and fragrant.

Mabel Morrison. Blush white, petals tinted pink.

Magna Charta. Very large; pink and carmine; long stems; a beautiful rose.

Milton. Globular flowers, bright carmine, shaded crimson; good garden rose.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Extra large, beautiful pink; some fragrance; one of the best.

Mme. Plantier. Pure white; profuse bloomer.

Mme. Victor Verdier. Bright cherry red; very fragrant.

Marchioness of Dufferin. Rose, shaded with carmine; yellow at base of petals.

Marchioness of Londonderry. Beautiful white. Flowers of immense size, on long stems, ivory white, free blooming and fragrant. See page 66.

Marchioness of Lorne. Fine rosy pink, shaded with carmine; full and fragrant; fine.

Margaret Dickson. Rose white, shaded with pale flesh center. Large, firm flowers; delightfully fragrant; large, dark, rich green foliage.

Marguerite de St. Amande. Bright rose; buds beautiful; blooms well in autumn.

Marie Baumann. Beautiful carmine crimson; extra fine; fragrant.

Marshall P. Wilder. Large, fragrant, cherry carmine flowers; a grand rose.

Maurice Bernardin. Bright crimson; profuse bloomer; large, fine form and fragrant.

Mavourneen. Silvery white, shaded with rose.

Merveille de Lyon. White, tinted with rose; double; large, cup-shaped; fine.

Mrs. John Laing. Clear pink; fragrant and very beautiful; large flowers; long stiff stems; very fine for outside planting or for forcing.

Mrs. R. G. Sherman Crawford. Flowers large, rosy pink and fragrant; vigorous grower; one of the best roses.

Oskar Cordel. Very large, fragrant, cup-shaped flowers; bright carmine.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; free bloomer; very popular as a garden rose, also for forcing.

Pierre Notting. Dark maroon, shaded with crimson; large globular form; full and very fragrant; fine.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Velvety crimson; very handsome.

Queen Alexandra. Rose pink, vigorous grower, clusters of flowers.

Queen of Edgely. A very vigorous grower and very large flowers of a bright pink color, finally fading to light pink; the rich dark green foliage extends well up the stem; resembles American Beauty.

Queen of Waltham. Bright crimson; good form. late.

Rev. Alan Cheales. Immense paeony shaded flowers; very strong and vigorous habit.

Rev. J. B. M. Camm. Carmine rose; highly scented; a beautiful rose.

Robert Duncan. A fine new variety; large well-formed flowers of deep pink color.

Soleil d'Or. Golden Sun; one of the best varieties from France; fine large globular flowers and rich colored, medium-sized leaves. The color of the flower, deep yellow, shaded with orange and nasturtium red.

Sweet Brier. See MISCELLANEOUS ROSES, page 67.

Tom Wood. Of vigorous growth with handsome foliage; flowers in great profusion; flowers large and perfect, cherry red color.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant red; fine form; vigorous. One of the best roses for the garden or for forcing.

Vick's caprice. Pink and white striped; vigorous.

Victor Verdier. Bright rose, carmine center. A fine old variety.

Waltham. Carmine flowers, shaded with violet; fragrant; fine vigorous foliage.

BOURBON AND NOISETTE ROSES.

THESE ROSES are not entirely hardy but are very valuable for beds for summer flowering as they bloom continuously from early season until cold weather and frost in late autumn.

THE FLOWERS of many of the varieties appear in clusters, thus making them effective both in flower and foliage.

By SLIGHT covering in winter the plants may remain safely in beds or borders in the open ground.

PRICES: Strong, well rooted plants, \$3 to \$6 per dozen; \$15 to \$35 per 100, according to size and variety.

Agrippina or **Cramoisi-Superieur**. Rich crimson. One of the best.

America. Creamy yellow, tinged with salmon.

Apolline. Rosy pink; large; free bloomer.

Burbank. Strong, vigorous grower, constant bloomer, very fragrant cherry-crimson flowers.

Cloth of Gold or **Chromatella**. Deep yellow and double; very fine for conservatory.

Crown Princess Victoria. A grand, perfectly double, pure white rose; free bloomer.

Caroline Marniesse. Very handsome blush white flowers; hardy; blooms all summer.

Celine Forestier. Fine large, sulphur-yellow flowers.

Douglas. Crimson; very fine buds.

George Peabody. Rich crimson and carmine.

Hermosa. Bright rose; constant bloomer. An old, general favorite.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. See under TEA ROSES.

Lamarque. White, pale yellow center; clusters.

Marechal Niel. Deep yellow; very large and fragrant. A very popular and beautiful rose.

Mme. Jean Sisley. Large double white rose with small red dots.

Mrs. Degraw. Satiny pink; very fragrant.

Mrs. Paul. Blush, shaded with rosy pink.

Perle des Blanches. Fine double white; flowers in great profusion during the summer.

Pink Daily. Bright pink flowers; fragrant.

Purity. White, slightly flushed with pink. Fine for garden or forcing.

Queen's Scarlet. Rich scarlet; profuse bloomer.

Solfaterre. Clear yellow; large and double.

Souvenir de La Malmaison. Flesh, shaded with clear peachy red. One of the best.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

THESE ROSES are crosses between the hardy Hybrid Perpetuals and varieties of the Tea Roses.

THEY ARE NOT hardy but are valuable for forcing as they bloom constantly, and some of the dark and delicate colors are very beautiful. They also bloom freely in the open ground, from early spring until late autumn.

PRICES: Strong, well rooted plants, \$3 to \$6 per dozen; \$15 to \$35 per 100, according to size and variety.

Admiral Dewey. Of good size, color and form. Very fragrant flowers of soft light pink; healthy foliage, free from disease.

Aimee Cochet. Large blooms; flesh color with rosy peach center.

Antoine Verdier. Silvery pink, shaded with deep rose; fine.

Augustine Guinoisseau. White flowers slightly tinted with flesh color; resembles the White La France.

Baldwin. Very large fragrant flowers, produced in great quantities; color varies from pink to glowing carmine.

Belle Siebrecht. Very rich pink; large fragrant flowers.

Cheshunt Hybrid. Cherry carmine and violet; slightly scented.

Duchess of Albany. A sport from La France; brilliant rose pink.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Deep crimson; lighter when open.

Duchess of Portland. Blooms very large. Pale, sulphur yellow color; flowers freely and continuously.

Duke of Connaught. Crimson; very fragrant.

England's Glory. Vigorous grower, flowering profusely; flesh color with satiny pink center.

John Ruskin. A magnificent variety with rosy carmine flowers, deliciously perfumed; vigorous grower.

Lady Battersea. Beautiful cherry crimson with an orange shade; buds long and pointed.

Liberty. A fine Rose for both garden culture and winter forcing; of fine rich ruby-red color; a very free bloomer.

Meteor. Dark velvety crimson; fine.

Mildred Grant. Blooms of enormous size and substance; robust, vigorous grower; one of the finest of Roses.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Deep red center, edged with silvery rose.

Mrs. Robert Garret. Beautiful pale pink; rich bright foliage; vigorous growth, long stems; very fine both in bud and flower.

Pierre Guillot. Brilliant crimson.

Pierre Wattinne. Large beautiful flowers, rosaceous shading to yellow and salmon.

Pink Rover. Pale pink; semi-climbing.

Prince De Bulgarie. Deep rosy-flesh shaded with salmon; flowers large and full.

Puritan. Pure white; large and showy.

Robert Scott. Clear rosy pink, shading to flesh color on the outer petals; a continual bloomer; foliage bright green; one of the best of the newer roses.

Souvenir De Pierre Notting. Large blooms, yellow shaded with orange. See page 68.

President Carnot. Bright rose, shaded with silvery carmine.

Wootton. Rich red and exceedingly fragrant.

TEA ROSES.

The ROSES of this class are more tender and lacking in hardiness than any other Roses in cultivation. They are therefore used almost exclusively for forcing and growing under glass, excepting in the Southern States.

THE PLANTS are all grown in pots and are supplied of different sizes, from 3 inch pots up to large size plants for immediate flowering.

PRICES: \$3 to \$6 per dozen; extra sizes \$9 to \$18 per dozen.



MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY ROSES.
(See page 64.)

Boadicea. Free growing habit with flowers of pale peach tinted with violet shaded with rose.

Bon Silene. Bright carmine, shaded salmon.

Bride. Pure white; large and very fragrant.

Bridesmaid. Delicate pink; one of the best.

Canadian Queen. Beautiful pink flowers, of lighter tint than those of Mrs. Pierpont Morgan variety, which they resemble.

Catherine Mermet. Bright pink, with silvery shading; one of the best.

Comtesse de Sereny. Blush, salmon rose tinting; large and fragrant.

Coquette de Lyon. Pale yellow.

Cornelia Cook. Creamy white; double.

Gloire de Dijon. Carmine, shaded amber and cream; fragrant.

Guillot. White, tinged with yellow.

Isabella Sprunt. A sport, from Safrano; sulphur yellow.

Ivory. Free bloomer; large white beautifully formed flowers.

Jaune Nabonnand. Deep yellow; large.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Large, double white flowers tinted with cream color; very fragrant; free bloomer; vigorous grower, glossy foliage.

Lurette. Large, creamy white shading to rose color; continuous bloomer.

Maman Cochet. Long beautiful buds and large pink flowers; very fine. See page 62.

Marie Van Houtte. Pale yellow, shaded with rose.

Maurice Rouvier. Rose, veined with red.

Mme. Capucine. Copper color; distinct.

Mme. A. Nabonnand. Pale flesh; large.

Mme. Cusin. Bright purplish crimson and yellow; fine.

Mme. de Vatry. Rich crimson scarlet.

Mme. de Watteville. Salmon white, petals bright rose.

Mme. Hoste. A fine, strong variety; large ivory white flowers, with canary-yellow centers.

Mme. Lombard. Rosy salmon; large and full.

Mme. Philmon Cochet. Light salmon rose, with a violet tinge; a free bloomer with large flowers.

Mme. Pierre Guillot. Orange yellow, shaded clear pink.

Mrs. Pierpont Morgan. A beautiful rose, of the Mme. Cusin type. Large well formed flowers of purplish crimson tint; fine.

Niphatos. White, with pale yellow; long buds.

Papa Gontier. Rose and yellow, crimson petals.

Perle de Jardins. Beautiful yellow; large full.

Queen. Pure white and fragrant.

Rainbow. Beautiful deep pink.

Safrano. Bright apricot yellow; fragrant.

Sombreuil. White and rose; very large.

Souvenir d'un Ami. Deep flesh, shaded carmine.

White Maman Cochet. Profuse and constant bloomer; clear, snowy white flowers of enormous size; one of the largest of white roses both in bud and flower. See page 62.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

THIS IS A DISTINCT CLASS of ever-blooming Roses of dwarf, bushy habit and fragrant, very double flowers. The Plants are of vigorous growth and bloom continuously the entire season.

PRICES: Strong, well rooted plants, \$3 to \$6 per dozen, \$15 to \$35 per 100, according to size and variety.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers shaded from light pink to silvery rose.

Eliza Chatrand. Rose colored flowers penciled with ruddy saffron; free bloomer.

Golden Fairy. Rich golden flowers. Free bloomer.

Jeanne Drivon. Double flowers of light flesh color, changing to white.

Little Pet. Pure creamy white, tinged with salmon pink.

Mignonette. Clear pink, tinted rose; a very profuse bloomer.

Miniature. One of the smallest of roses; compact flowers in clusters of cream rose tinted peachy red.

Mlle. Cecile Brunner. Rosy pink; large fragrant flowers.

Mosella. White petals with yellow ground; flowers in clusters.

Parquerette. Small, pure white flowers in clusters.

Petite Leonie. Very fine variety. Flowers small and white, shaded with carmine.

Princess Marie Adelaide. Large clusters of small, double, ivory white flowers.

Pink Soupert. Dark rich pink, nearly red.

Yellow Soupert. Yellow petals tinged with white; very free bloomer.

MOSS ROSES.

THESE OLD-FASHIONED Roses with their beautiful buds and large rich colored foliage still retain their popularity and should be in every collection.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY HARDY but require close pruning and high culture.

PRICES: Strong, well rooted plants, \$3 to \$6 per dozen; \$20 to \$35 per 100, according to size and variety.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white; buds and flowers in clusters.

Captain John Ingram. Purplish crimson. Fine.

Common Moss. Pale rose; beautiful buds.

Comtesse de Murinias. White, tinged with flesh.

Crested Moss. Buds deep pink, with mossy fringe.

Crimson Globe. Crimson; large and double.

Gracilis. Beautiful pink buds, with delicate moss.

Glory of Mosses. Large flowers of rich pink; very fragrant. A strong, healthy grower.

Madame Moreau. Clear rose; fragrant.

Madame Edward Ory. Carmine red; fine.

Perpetual White. One of the best.

Princess Adelaide. Pale rose; foliage variegated.

Salet. Light rose; large and full; choice.

White Bath. White, sometimes shaded with flesh.

William Loeb. Beautiful in bud.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

THE FOLLOWING comprise the best of the hardy species and varieties of Roses not included in classifications above, and on preceding pages.

THE RUBIGNOSA, LORD PENZANCE SWEET BRIERS, MULTIFLORA JAPONICA, ROSA WICHURAIANA and ROSA RUGOSA are all in large demand, and fine plants of excellent quality are supplied at very low prices per 1,000.

PRICES: Strong, well rooted plants, \$3 to \$6 per dozen; \$10 to \$25 per 100, according to size and variety.

Cabbage or Common Provence Rose. Fragrant deep pink flowers; very hardy.

Harrison's Yellow. Golden yellow; semi-double.

Persian Yellow. Deep golden yellow; double.

Rosa blanda. Early native variety, with deep pink flowers. Low prices in quantity.

Rosa Carolina. A tall-growing native rose with single pink flowers. Low prices per 100.

Rosa Cinnamomea. Light pink, single flowers.

Rosa lucida. Rich pink flowers in June and scarlet fruit in autumn. Low prices in quantity.

Rosa repens. A native variety of creeping habit.

Rosa rubifolia. Purpled-leaved Rose. Pink flowers in June with handsome foliage.

Rosa rubiginosa (Sweet Brier). Rich pink flowers and fragrant foliage. Low prices per 1,000.

Lord Penzance Sweet Briers. Hybrid Roses raised from crossing the Sweet Brier with the Garden Rose. Flowers white, blush pink and crimson; foliage delightfully fragrant. Hardy and easily grown. The following are the best varieties.

Anne of Geierstein, dark crimson; **Brenda,** peach pink, very attractive; **Flora M'Ivor,** white shaded with rose; **Lucy Ashton,** white tinted on edges with pink; **Rose Bradwardine,** clear deep rose; **Edith Bellenden,** beautiful in bud; **Meg Merrilles,** one of the best.



SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING.

(See page 66.)

try and in Europe. The plants are perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth and easily grown. Single and semi-double flowers in profusion in June and occasionally during the summer and autumn. Beautiful, dark, pinnate, rich green foliage. The plants should be closely pruned when planted and kept in dwarf, compact, bush form by frequent pruning afterwards. \$3 to \$5 per doz.; \$10 to \$20 per 100.

VERY STRONG, fine plants of the ALBA and RUBRA, the white and red flowering varieties, in general use for mass planting, are supplied at special prices per 1,000. Quotation on application.

Agnes Carmen, a hybrid rugosa variety, with rich foliage and large deep crimson flowers; **America**, large single flowers of crimson shade; **Belle Poitevine**, large fragrant pink flowers; **Blanc Courbert**, fine large double white; **Chedane Guinoisseau**, clusters of very large full flowers, fine satiny rose color.

Multiflora Japonica. A fine Japanese Rose; covered in midsummer with great clusters of small white, single, sweet flowers in which the golden colored anthers make an effective contrast. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

Sweet Brier. See *Rosa Rubiginosa*, page 67.

White Dawson. Fragrant flowers in large clusters, pure white with yellow anthers.

Wichuraiana. Very rapid growth; low trailing habit; dark shining leaves; white flowers; fine for covering ground, steep banks, etc., where grass fails.

Wichuraiana Hybrid. Hybrid varieties similar in habit to *WICHURAIANA*, having distinct colored flowers. The leading varieties are **Evergreen Gem**, foliage remains green in winter, large double flowers, yellow shading to white, fragrant; **Gardenia**, large, fragrant, yellow flowers, profuse bloomer; **Jersey Beauty**, large single flowers of pale yellow, fragrant, leathery foliage, blooms in great profusion; **Pink Roamer**, bright pink, white centers; **Universal Favorite**, double, rose pink.

ROSA RUGOSA.

THERE IS SCARCELY a more valuable hardy Shrub or plant for mass planting in groups and borders than the hardy *Rosa rugosa*. Although a native of Japan this species is now in general use for fine ornamental planting both in this country

try and in Europe. The plants are perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth and easily grown. Single and semi-double flowers in profusion in June and occasionally during the summer and autumn. Beautiful, dark, pinnate, rich green foliage. The plants should be closely pruned when planted and kept in dwarf, compact, bush form by frequent pruning afterwards. \$3 to \$5 per doz.; \$10 to \$20 per 100.

VERY STRONG, fine plants of the ALBA and RUBRA, the white and red flowering varieties, in general use for mass planting, are supplied at special prices per 1,000. Quotation on application.

Mme. Georges Bruant, rich foliage, white flowers, quite hardy, fine for massing.

Rugosa alba, the white variety, single, pure white flowers, 3 inches in diameter.

Rugosa rubra, the red variety, crimson flowers.

Souvenir de Pierre Leperdrieux, clusters of very large bright red flowers.

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY ROSES.

THE FOLLOWING collections comprise the best of the HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES for beds and borders for permanent planting.

THE ASSORTMENTS include the most distinct colors of both light and dark shades; large, brilliant flowers, and large, strong dormant plants, that ordinarily give considerable bloom with ordinary treatment the first season.

COLLECTION No. 1. 50 best hardy Roses, first size, \$12; extra, \$15.

COLLECTION No. 2. 100 best hardy Roses, first size, \$20; extra, \$25.

STANDARD OR TREE ROSES.

The unique effects produced by groupings or border lines of STANDARD ROSES makes them very desirable. The leading Hybrid Perpetual varieties can be successfully grown in the open ground, some protection or slight covering in winter being desirable. The plants require rich soil and moisture. A border along the line of a garden walk or fruit garden is always an attractive object when the plants are in bloom. Special importations of these Standard Roses are made every season. Strong, well rooted well headed plants of the best hardy varieties, \$6 to \$10 per

dozen; extra pot grown plants for immediate flowering, \$25 to \$35 per dozen.

EXPOSITION STANDARD ROSES. Plants with extra heavy stems about three-quarters of an inch to one inch caliper, the best hardy Hybrid Perpetual varieties, very fine stock, grown for exhibition purposes. The only plants of this size and quality obtainable in this country. There are comparatively few plants of these larger specimens grown abroad, and the available stock is therefore limited. Price, \$20 per dozen; \$150 per 100.

Fruit Trees and Small Fruits.

THE FOLLOWING REVISED LIST of choice Fruits includes practically all of the finest varieties that have been specially tested and can be recommended for garden or orchard planting, and for growing in fruit houses.

GOOD SOIL, PROPER PRUNING, special care in planting and suitable mulching with all Fruit Trees are important, and well repay this special care in early fruiting and fine quality of fruit.

ALL FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS being entirely hardy, can, like other Deciduous stock, be safely and advantageously planted at proper time either in autumn or spring. Spring planting for APRICOTS, NECTARINES and PEACHES is, however, recommended for exposed situations, especially in the New England States.

BY THE PROPER SELECTION OF VARIETIES, the period of ripening of APPLES and PEARS may be extended from mid-summer until late autumn and winter. For immediate fruiting, extra size Fruiting Trees of many of the varieties are supplied at reasonable prices.

STANDARD APPLES should be planted from 25 to 40 feet apart each way ; STANDARD PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, 15 to 20 feet apart each way ; QUINCES, 10 feet apart ; DWARF APPLES, 5 or 6 feet apart ; GRAPES, 6 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart ; BLACKBERRIES, 5 to 6 feet apart ; Currants, GOOSEBERRIES and RASPBERRIES, 2 to 4 feet apart.

SPECIAL PRICES are quoted on all the leading Fruits and small Fruits by the 100 and 1,000 of different sizes, as desired.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the TRAINED FRUIT TREES, page 72, and the best Grape Vines for vineeries, page 73.

THE BEST APPLES.

PRICES : Standard trees, \$3 to \$6 per dozen ; extra fruiting sizes, \$9 to \$18 per dozen ; dwarf trees from \$5 to \$10 per dozen, according to size and variety.

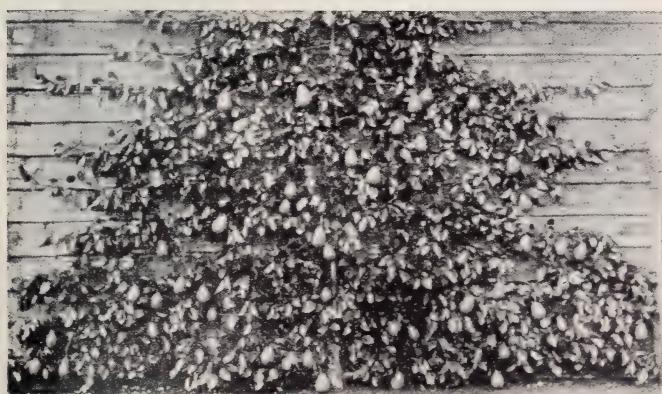
For Trained Trees see page 72.

Summer Apples.

Benoni. Rich red. Aug.
Early Harvest. Pale yellow. Aug.
Early Strawberry. Red. Aug.
Golden Sweet. Yellow. Aug. Sept.
Keswick Codlin. Yellow. July to Oct.

Primate. Reddish yellow. July to Oct.
Red Astrachan. Crimson. Aug.
Sops of Wine. Dark crimson. Aug. and Sept.
Summer Rose. Waxy yellow. Aug.

Sweet Bough. Large, yellow. Aug.
Tetoisky. Yellow, striped red. July and Aug.
William's Favorite. Large, red. Aug.
Yellow Transparent. Yellow. Aug.



HORIZONTAL-TRAINED PEAR TREE.
 (See page 72.)

Autumn Apples.

Alexander. Deep red. Sept. and Oct.
Arabskoe or Arabian Apple. Large. yellow. Oct.
Fall Pippin. Yellow. Oct. to Dec.
Fameuse or Snow Apple. Skin crimson. Nov. to Jan.
Gravenstein. Striped red and green. Sept. and Oct.
Haskell Sweet. Yellow. Sept. and Oct.
Jersey Sweet. Red and green. Sept. and Oct.
Maiden's Blush. Yellow, red cheek. Sept. and Oct.
Munson's Sweet. Yellow and red. Oct. and Nov.
Oldenburg. Yellow, streaked with red. Sept.
Pumpkin Sweet. Yellow russet. Oct. and Nov.
Red Bietigheimer. Pale yellow and crimson. Sept.
Sherwood's Favorite. Red and yellow. Sept.
Stump. Yellow, shaded with red. Sept. and Oct.
Washington Strawberry. Large, yellow and red. Sept. and Oct.

Winter Apples.

Baldwin. Bright red. Dec. to Mar.
Ben Davis. Large and handsome. Dec. to April.
Bismarck. Fruit large, yellow; excessive bearer. Nov. to Feb.
Canada Reinette. Dull yellow. Nov. to Mar.
Cooper's Market. Red, and very fine. Dec. to May.
Domini. Striped red and green. Dec. to April.
English Russet. Pale yellow. Dec. to June.
Fallawater. Very handsome. Nov. to Mar.
Golden Russet. Reddish russet. Nov. to April.
Grimes' Golden. Jan. to April.
Hubbardston. Nov. to Jan.
Jonathan. Red and yellow. Nov. to Mar.
Lady Apple. Small, yellow, red cheek. Nov. to May.

Lady's Sweet. Green and red. Nov. to May.
Mann. Deep yellow. Jan. to April.
Monmouth Apple. Green with red cheek. Nov. to April.
Mother. Large red, fine. Nov. to May.
Newtown Pippin. Red. Nov. to June.
Northern Spy. Striped. Dec. to June.
Peck's Pleasant. Pale yellow. Nov. to April.
Pewaukee. Yellow and red. Jan. to May.
Rambo. Mottled yellow and red. Oct. to Jan.
Rawle's Genet. Yellow, striped with red. Nov. to Jan.
Red Canada. Red, dotted. Nov. to May.
Red Russet. Red, light russet. Jan. to April.
Rhode Island Greening. Large, green. Dec. to April.

Roxbury Russet. Russet. Dec. to June.
Seek-No-Further. Dull red, light dots. Nov. to Feb.
Spitzenburg. Red. Nov. and Dec.
Sutton Beauty. Waxy yellow. Nov. to April.
Swaar. Light yellow, dark dots. Nov. to May.
Tolman's Sweet. Pale yellow. Nov. to April.
Tompkins King. Red, large, fine. Nov. to Jan.
Twenty-Ounce. Large, showy stripes. Oct. to Jan.
Wagener. Deep red. Dec. to May.
White Pippin. Greenish white. Jan. to June.
Wine Sap. Deep red. Dec. to May.
Yellow Bellflower. Yellow and red. Nov. to April.
York Imperial. White and red. Nov. to Feb.

Crab Apples.

Dartmouth. Large, late.
Hyslop. Crimson. Sept.
Large Red Siberian. Sept. and Oct.
Montreal Beauty. Bright yellow. Sept. and Oct.

Oblong. Crimson. Sept.
Paul's Imperial. Yellow and red. Sept.
Queen. Crimson. Handsome. September.

Transcendent. Red and yellow. Sept.
Whitney. Green striped with carmine. August.
Yellow Siberian. Golden yellow.

THE BEST PEARS.

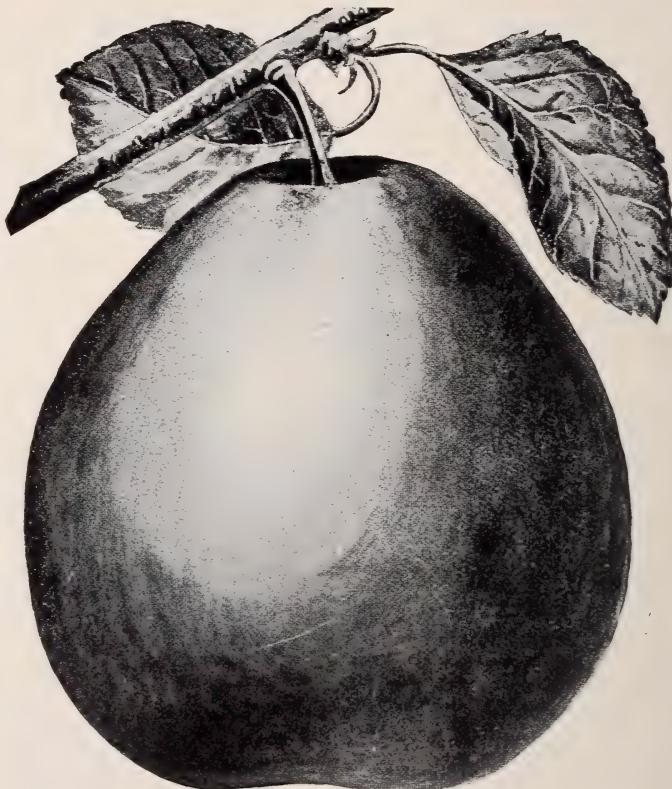
ALL PEARS should be gathered from 10 days to 2 weeks before they are ripe. Proper thinning of the fruit early in the season is also important.

PRICES: Standard trees, \$4 to \$6 per dozen; extra, \$9 to \$12 per dozen; extra fruiting size, \$15 to \$25 per dozen; dwarf trees, \$3 to \$10 per dozen, according to size and variety.

FOR TRAINED TREES, for gardens, walls and fruit houses, see page 72.

Summer Pears.

Ansault. Greenish yellow. Sept.
Bartlett. Large size; one of the best. Aug. and Sept.
Beurre Giffard. Very fine. Aug.
Brandywine. Yellow and russet. Aug.
Clapp's Favorite. Large yellow. Aug.
Dearborn's Seedling. Pale yellow. Aug.
Manning's Elizabeth. Rich and excellent. Aug.
Margaret. Greenish yellow and brown. August.
Osband's Summer. Yellow and red. Aug.
Seneca. Large, light yellow.
Souvenir du Congres. Yellow. Sept.
Summer Doyenne. Beautiful sweet Pear. August.
Tyson. Bright yellow. Aug.
Wilder Early. Medium size. Aug.



BEURRE D'ANJOU, PEAR.
(See page 71.)

Autumn Pears.

Beurre Bosc. Russet; very fine. Sept. and Oct.
Doyenne Boussock. Yellow. Sept.
Duchess d'Angouleme. A magnificent large Pear. Sept. and Oct.
Flemish Beauty. Fine. Sept. and Oct.
Frederick Clapp. Lemon yellow. Oct. and Nov.

Howell. Light yellow. Sept. and Oct.
Kieffer. Fine for Market. Oct. and Nov.
Louise Bonne. Yellow. Sept. and Oct.
Seckel. Small and dark, color very fine. Sept. and Oct.

Superfin. Large, fine. Oct.
Sheldon. Large, very fine; red and russet; one of the best. Oct.
Worden-Seckel. A seedling of the Seckel, which it surpasses in size, beauty and keeping qualities; fine fruit. Oct. \$1 to \$1.50.

Early Winter Pears.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large. Nov. and Dec. See page 70.
Beurre Clairgeau. Red and yellow. Nov. and Dec.
Colonel Wilder. Large, delicious, late.

Dana Hovey. Small and fine. Nov. to Jan.
Lawrence. Golden yellow. Nov. to Dec.
Mr. Vernon. Medium size, light russet, late. Dec.

Reeder. Medium size. Nov.
Vicar. Large; very late. Nov. to Feb.
Winter Nellis. Dull russet. Dec. and Jan.

Beurre Easter. Rich yellow. Jan. to March.
Fred Baudry. Large, fine flavored. Dec. to Feb.

Josephine of Malines. Fine. Dec. Pound. Large, coarse fruit.

President Mas. Large yellow. Dec. and Jan.
P. Barry. Large. Dec. to April.

THE BEST PEACHES.

PRICES: Standard trees for orchard and garden planting, \$2.50 to \$5 per dozen. Very low prices per thousand.

FOR TRAINED TREES, see page 72.

Alexander. White and red. Late July.
Beatrice. Small, red. Early Aug.
Coolidge's Favorite. Large, yellow. Late Aug.
Crawford's Early. Yellow. Early Sept.
Crawford's Late. Very large, yellow. Late Sept.
Early York. White, red cheek, fine. Aug.
Elbertha Yellow. Juicy; transports well. Sept.
Foster. New, large and yellow. Early Sept.
George the Fourth. White, red cheek. Late Aug.
Hafine's Early. White, red cheek. Middle of Aug.

Hale's Early. White, very fine. Middle of Aug.
Hill's Chili. Yellow and red. Sept.
Large Early York. White. Late Aug.
Lord Palmerston. White, pink cheek. Late Sept.
Louise. White freestone. Early Aug.
Morris White. Entirely white. Middle of Sept.
Mountain Rose. White freestone. Late Aug.
Nectarine Peach. Rich, racy flavor. Late Sept.
Oldmixon Cling. Yellow. Late Sept.
Oldmixon Free. White. Early Sept.

Princess of Wales. Large, light colored. Late Sept.
Red Cheek Melocoton. Yellow, rich, juicy. Middle of Sept.
Rivers. Large, light yellow. Early Aug.
Rivers' Early York. Medium, freestone. Aug.
Snow. Medium white. Late Sept.
Stump the World. Red and white. Late Sept.
Surpasse Melocoton. Large, yellow. Early Sept.
Walburton Admirable. Very large and rich. Oct.
Waterloo. White, juicy cling. Late July.
Wheatland. Large, yellow, medium.

THE BEST APRICOTS.

PRICES: Standard trees for orchard and garden planting, \$5 to \$10 per dozen.

FOR TRAINED TREES, see page 72.

Alberge de Montgament. Large, very fine, early.
Breda. Small, orange. Early Aug.
Early Golden. Small, pale, orange. July.

Moorpack. Large and fine. July.
New Large Early, Rivers'. Aug.
Orange. Medium. July.
Peach. Very large, rich. Aug.

Red Masculine. Small, early. July.
St. Ambroise. Large, fine. July.
Superb. Very productive and hardy. July.

THE BEST NECTARINES.

PRICES: Standard trees for orchard and garden planting, \$5 to \$10 per dozen.

FOR TRAINED TREES, see page 72.

Boston. Bright yellow. Aug.
Downton. Greenish white. Sept.
Early Newington. Green. Aug.
Early Violet. Green, free. Aug.

Elrige. Greenish yellow. Sept.
Lord Napier. Very large. Aug.
Newton. Large and fine. Sept.

Pitmaston. Orange, large. Sept.
Rivers' Orange. Prolific. Sept.
Stanwick. Fine. Sept.
Victoria. Very large. Sept.

THE BEST PLUMS.

PRICES: Standard trees for orchard and garden planting, \$5 to \$10 per dozen; extra, \$12 to \$18 per dozen; dwarf trees, \$5 to \$10 per dozen, according to size and variety.

FOR TRAINED TREES, see page 72.

Bavay's Green Gage. Late Sept.
Bradshaw. Violet. Aug.
Coe's Golden Drop. Late Sept.
Duane's Purple. Oval, cling. Sept.
General Hand. Blue, sweet. Sept.
German Frune. Juicy, rich. Sept.
Grand Duke. Large. Oct. \$1.
Green Gage. Small, fine. Sept.
Imperial Gage. Large, greenish. Aug.

Jefferson. Yellow, red cheek. Aug.
Lombard. Violet red, medium. Sept.
McLaughlin. Round, yellow. Aug.
Niagara. Early, large, dark purple.
Paragon. Yellow and red, fine.
Pond's Seedling. Light red. Sept.
Purple Reine Claude. Purple, of fine flavor. Sept.
Prince Engelbert. Purple. Sept.

St. Lawrence. Purple. Aug.
Shropshire Damson. Purple. Oct.
Smith's Orleans. Oval. Aug. and Sept.
Victoria. Very large, red. Sept.
Washington. Green. Late Aug.
Yellow Egg. Yellow, oval. Aug.
Yellow Gage. Rich, yellow. Aug.
Weaver. Large, fine.

Japanese Plums.

Trees with fine foliage and very fine early bearing fruit.

Abundance. Large, amber color. Aug.
Botankio. Large, yellow, prolific.
Burbank. Large, fine flavored.
Kelsey's Japan. Large and fine.

Ogon. Yellow. Early Aug.
Red June. New, early, deep orange.
Satsuma. Large, dark red, of fine quality, hardy. Sept.

Wickson. Very large, yellow and red. Sept.
Willard Dark red. July.

THE BEST CHERRIES.

Prices: Standard trees for orchard and garden planting, \$5 to \$10 per dozen; extra, \$12 to \$18 per dozen.

For Trained Trees see below.

Large Sweet Cherries.

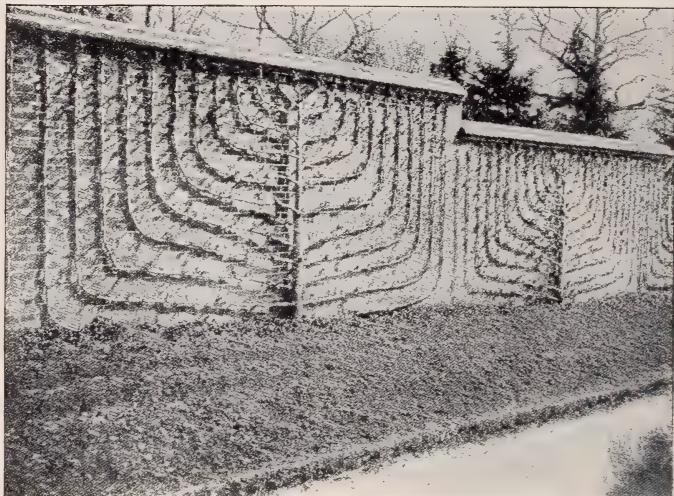
Black Eagle. Early June.
Black Tartarian. Late June.
Cleveland. Yellow. Late June.
Coe's Transparent. Late June.
Downer's Late. Early July.

Elton. Pale yellow. Late June.
Gov. Wood. Red. Late June.
Kirtland's. Dark red. Late June.
Knight's Early. Black. Late June.
Napoleon. Yellow. Early July.

Plymouth Rock. Amber colored.
Sparhawk's Honey. Early July.
Tradescant's. Black. Mid. of July.
Yellow Spanish. Late June.
Windsor. Large, dark purple, late.

Large Sour Cherries.

Arch Duke. Early July.
Belle Magnifique. Late July.
Early Richmond. Through June.
Empress Eugenie. Middle of July.
Late Duke. Late July.
May Duke. Middle of June.
Montmorency. Early July.
Montmorency Ordinaire. June.
Morello. English. Late July.
Olivet. Red. July.
Reine Hortense. Middle of July.
Royal Duke. July.



TRAINED FRUIT TREES.

BEST QUINCES.

Selected trees, 50 cts., \$4 per dozen; extra, 75 cts., \$7.50 per dozen.

Angers. Profuse bearer. Oct.
Apple or Orange. Golden yellow. Oct.
Champion. Oval fruit. Oct.
Fuller. Fine flower, new. Oct.
Meech's Prolific. Large, fine quality.
Rea, or Rea's Mammoth. Large.

TRAINED FRUIT TREES FOR FRUIT HOUSES AND GARDENS.

THERE IS A LARGE DEMAND for trained Fruit Trees, which are so effective and valuable for fruiting in fruit houses and for garden purposes.

WITH DIRECT IMPORTATIONS of the best English and continental grown trees of this stock, special inducements are offered for supplying these trained trees of different forms—ESPALIERS, CORDONS, FAN-TRAINED, HORIZONTAL-TRAINED, etc.—at reasonable prices.

APPLES, PEARS and PLUMS are usually grown as CORDONS, or in the Horizontal-trained form. APRICOTS, PEACHES and NECTARINES, Fan-trained for covering walls, trellises, etc.

IN OBTAINING THE LARGER SIZES of these Fan-trained trees, immediate fruiting may be secured.

PRICES: Horizontal-trained trees, 2 tiers, 3, 4 and 5 tiers, \$15 to \$35 per dozen. CORDONS, single and double, \$10 to \$20 per dozen. DWARF FAN-TRAINED, of different sizes, including extra bearing trees, \$20 to \$40 per dozen, according to size.

TO SECURE the best selection, orders for these trained trees should be entered considerably in advance of the shipping season.

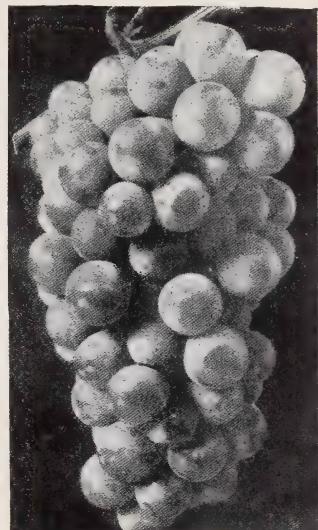
BEST HARDY GRAPES.

Strong vines, selected for early fruiting, 25 to 50 cts.; very low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

Black Grapes.

Barry (Rogers, No. 43). Sweet.
Campbell's Early. Large, very fine.
Champion. Large and early.
Concord. Large, handsome.
Creveling. Loose bunches.
Early Ohio. Very early.
Eaton. Very large bunch and fruit.
Eumelan. Sweet and tender.

Hartford. Very early, reliable.
Herbert. Large and sweet.
Isabella. Long, loose bunches.
Mills. Fine flavor, large and juicy.
Merrimac. Early and large.
Moore's Early. Large, prolific.
Wilder. Sweet and juicy.
Worden. Large and handsome.

**Red Grapes.**

Agawam. Juicy, fine.
Brighton. Rich, early.
Catawba. Large, rich.
Delaware. Well known.
Gärtner. Large, transparent.
Iona. Long, loose bunches.
Jefferson. Rich, fine quality.

Lindley. Large, rich, red.
Moyer. Fruit like Delaware.
Rochester. Dark crimson, rich.
Salem. Large and tender.
Ulster Prolific. Finest qualities.
Wyoming. Large, rich, red.
Vergennes. Medium; fine.

White Grapes.

Duchess. Sweet and juicy.
Golden Drop. Fruit small.
Green Mountain. Early.
Lady. Large, juicy.
Martha. Large, sweet, juicy.
Moore's Diamond. Rich flavor.

Niagara. Hardy, vigorous, productive; flavor one of the very best.
Pocklington. Immense size.
Rebecca. Medium, delicious.
Winchell. One of the earliest white grapes.

GRAPE VINES FOR VENERIES.

NIAGARA GRAPE.

FOR EARLY and successful fruiting, only PLANTING and FRUITING CANES should be used that are in dormant condition, where the wood is properly ripened and the VINES have had the "natural rest" incident to remaining dormant throughout the winter season.

IN SUPPLYING many of the largest and finest collections of these FOREIGN VINES sent out in this country for a number of years past the furnishing of this stock, as of the TRAINED FRUIT TREES, has become a feature of my business; and with direct importations from the best stock in Europe, reliable VINES in the best condition and large variety are furnished on reasonable terms. As this material, however, is not kept in stock here, orders for special varieties and quantities should be sent as far in advance of the shipping season as possible.

THE FOLLOWING comprise the very best varieties for hot or cold graperies. The kinds marked "H. G." are for Hot Graperies, "C. G." for Cold Graperies, and "H. or C. G." for either.

PRICES: Strong dormant Planting Canes, \$2 to \$3 each; extra fruiting Vines, \$5 each.

Purple or Black Varieties.

Barbarossa or **Prince Albert**. Very large and late, of fine quality. H. G.

Black Alicante. Very large cluster, fine flavor.

Black Frontignan. Medium sized, rich, musky fruit. Prolific. H. G.

Black Hamburg or **Frankenthal**. Large, sweet, juicy, oval fruit. Most reliable variety. H. or C. G.

Golden Champion. Fine fruit. Large bunches. H. G.

Golden Queen. Golden yellow, fine; very late.

Gros Colman. Large bunches of extra-sized, peculiarly flavored, juicy berries. H. or C. G.

Gros Maroc. Fruit large, purple, fine flavor, late. H. G.

Lady Downes. Large, sweet, oval fruit, firm, rich flavored. One of best late grapes. H. G.

Madresfield Court. Large berries of rich muscat flavor. H. G.

Mrs. Pince's Muscat. Firm, crisp flesh, of fine, sweet flavor. H. G.

Muscat Hamburg or **Black Muscat**. Equal in size and beauty to the Black Hamburg, and with a musky flavor. H. or C. G.

Muscat of Alexandria. Delicious variety, high flavor, late. Equal to imported Malaga. H. G.

Royal Muscadine or **Chasselas de Fontainebleau**. One of the best varieties; bunches sometimes weighing five or six pounds. C. G.

Syrian. Immense bunches, which have weighed 20 pounds. Oval berries of good quality. H. G.

Trentham Black. Large bunches of rich fruit. Great bearer.

Red Varieties.

Red Frontignan. Medium bunches, juicy fruit, yellowish before ripe. C. G.

Red Chasselas. A valuable old variety. C. G.

White Varieties.

Bowood Muscat. Superb variety, with large, sweet fruit. C. G.

Buckland Sweetwater. Vigorous, prolific habit, large round, well-flavored berries. C. G.

Cannon-Ball Muscat. Seedling of the Muscat of Alexandria, setting its fruit better. H. G.

Chasselas Musque. Long, bunches of medium-sized fruit.

Duke of Buccleuch. Skin tender, very large, early. H. G.

Foster's Seedling. Slowly, large fruit, first quality. C. G.

The Shrubs, Fruit, etc., which you sent did very well, especially the Grape Vines. Your representative had occasion to see the Grapes, etc., on exhibition at Mineola Fair, where I received a special award of merit for collections of Fruit. J. L.

THE BEST SMALL FRUITS.

VERY LOW PRICES per 1,000 on these small fruits. Quotations on application.

BLACKBERRIES. Strong, well-rooted canes, 50 cts. to \$1 per dozen. AGAWAM, ANCIENT BRITON, EARLY KING, ELDORADO, ERIE, KITTATINNY, LAWTON, MINNEWASKA, RATHBUN, SNYDER, TAYLOR, WILSON, JR.

CURRENTS. Fine, well-rooted 2-year and extra size plants, \$1 to \$2 per dozen. Low prices in quantity.

Black Currants. BLACK CHAMPION, LEE'S PROLIFIC.

Red Currants. CHERRY, FAY'S PROLIFIC, POMONA, PRINCE ALBERT, RED DUTCH, VERSAILLES, VICTORIA, WILDER.

White Currants. WHITE DUTCH, WHITE GRAPE, WHITE IMPERIAL.

Standard or Tree Currant. The hardy Currants grown as standards in tree form are most interesting and

valuable. The free-growing hardy varieties bear as profusely as do plants grown in the ordinary bush form. The standards are remarkably effective for garden borders and similar places.

Well-rooted plants on stocky stems, \$5 to \$10 per dozen, according to size. Extra, \$15 per dozen.

DEWBERRY, Lucretia. The Trail-ing Blackberry; ripens before the blackberry.

GOOSEBERRIES, Best American Varieties. \$1 per dozen; extra, \$1.50 per dozen. COLUMBIA, GOLDEN PROLIFIC, (DOWNING, HOUGHTON, SMITH'S IMPROVED, TRIUMPH, RED JACKET.

Best English Gooseberries. \$2 and \$3 per dozen. CROWN BOB, INDUSTRY, WHITESMITH.

LOGAN BERRY. A cross between a BLACKBERRY and RASPBERRY; dark red color; raspberry flavor. \$3 per dozen.

MAYBERRY, Japanese Golden. Large fruit in May. \$3 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES. Strong canes, 50 cts. to \$1 per dozen. Special prices per 100 and per 1,000.

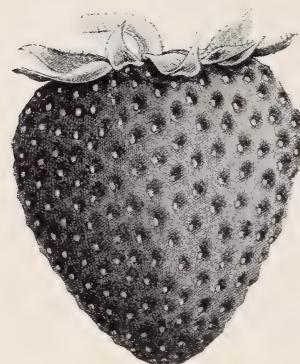
Black Cap Varieties. COLUMBIAN, EUREKA, GREGG, GAULT, OHIO, PALMER, SCHAFER'S COLOSSAL.

Red Raspberries. CLARKE, CHAM-PLAIN, CUTHBERT, FOSTOLF, FRAN-CONIS, HERSTINE, HORNET, KNE-VETT, SUPERLATIVE, FONTENOY, JAPANESE RASPBERRY or WINE-BERRY, MILLER.

Yellow Raspberries. BRINCKLE'S ORANGE, GOLDEN QUEEN.

Strawberry Plants.

TO INSURE A GOOD CROP OF Strawberries the following season, ordinary layer plants may be put out in spring, or pot-grown plants in August or early September. The latter are in every way preferable. Of the large number of varieties now in cultivation, the following comprise the best. Those marked P. are pistillate, and should be planted with other kinds. Strong layer plants \$1.50 and \$2 per 100; strong, well rooted pot plants, \$3 to \$5 per 100.



Beder Wood. Large and early.
Bismarck. Fine large fruit, late.
Brandywine. Large and fine.
Bubach, P. Very large.
Clyde. Large, firm and abundant.
Challenge. Large and excellent.
Epique. Large and superb.
Excelsior. Very early, valuable.
Great Ruby. Large and abundant.
Gandy. Very large, extra late.
Gladstone. Large, early, conical.
Glen Mary. Large, rich, sweet, late.
Greenville, P. Medium, firm.
Haverland, P. Large, light, early.

Jessie. Handsome, very large.
Monitor. Large, very productive.
McKinley. Vigorous, healthy, late.
Michel's Early. Medium, very early.
Monarch. Fine English variety.
Nick Ohmer. Of giant size.
Parker Earle. Fine, large, early.
Palmer's Early. Large and juicy.
Oom Paul. Very large, delicious.
Royal Sovereign. Early variety.
Sharpless. Large mid-season.
St. Joseph. Firm and juicy.
Timbrell, P. Large, fine flavor.
Wm. Belt. Large and fine, early.

ESCULENT ROOTS.

Asparagus.

A GOOD ASPARAGUS BED is one of the perennial luxuries of a good garden. When once established a properly made bed will last for years.

IN PLANTING, the ground should be thoroughly prepared by trenching and made rich. The top of the plants should be covered about 2 or 3 inches, and the plants in the row after being planted should be a few inches below the surface of the edges, so that the depression may be filled in with the natural growth of the roots toward the surface.

SPRING IS THE PREFERABLE TIME for putting out the plants. The following are the best varieties. Strong, 2-year roots, \$2 per 100.

Barr's Mammoth.
Columbian Mammoth White.

Conover's Colossal.
Donald's Elmira.

Palmetto. Very large; of the finest quality.

Rhubarb.

THE "GREAT AMERICAN PIE PLANT" still finds a place in nearly every garden. One of the most easily grown of all hardy plants.

The following comprise the best varieties. Strong roots, \$2 per dozen. Low prices per 100.

Brabant Colossal.
Early Scarlet.
Early Crimson.

Giant.
Myatt's Linnaeus. Very early and tender.

Prince Albert. Fine, rich-flavored.
Victoria. Very large, excellent for canning.

The Strawberry plants have arrived in good condition and are now in the ground.
 Locust, N. J.

J. P. C.

Nut Trees and Miscellaneous Fruits.

THE FOLLOWING comprise the best varieties of hardy Nut Trees, and for convenient reference are thus given a separate classification.

THE KINDS USED FOR ORNAMENTAL PLANTING are supplied in specimens or in quantity at reasonable prices.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of the best hardy FIGS, ORANGES and other FRUITS are also supplied at current prices.

ALL OF THE LEADING kinds are supplied by the 100 or 1,000 at low prices.

FOR CONVENIENT REFERENCE the common names are given precedence in the following list.

American Chestnut. *Castanea Americana.* The common native variety. 35 to 75 cts. Low prices in quantity.

The Big Chestnut. *Castanea Numbo.* Very hardy and productive; bears when very young. Large burs, extra-sized fruit of fine quality. \$1 to \$2.

Japanese Chestnut. *Castanea Japonica.* Large showy foliage; handsome tree; fruit larger than that of Spanish Chestnut. Remarkable for coming into bearing when young. \$1 to \$2.

Paragon Chestnut. Very sweet fruit, much larger than our common American Chestnut. Prolific bearer, and, like the Japanese variety, comes into bearing soon after transplanting. \$1 to \$2.

Ridgely Chestnut. *Castanea Ridgely.* Very large sweet nut. \$1.

Sweet Spanish Chestnut. *Castanea Vesca.* The best European variety. 50 cts. to \$1.

Filbert Corylus. A valuable hardy nut tree. 50 cts. to \$1.

Hickory or Shellbark. *Carya alba.* Ornamental and most valuable for fruit. 50 cts. to \$1.

Pecan Nut. *Carya olivaeformis.* Esteemed highly for its fruit. 50 cts. to \$1.

Butternut or White Walnut. *Juglans cinerea.* Medium sized native tree, with foliage resembling that of the Ailanthus. 50 and 75 cts.

Black Walnut. *Juglans nigra.* Also native, and of great size and majestic habit. Beautiful foliage, each leaf being composed of from 13 to 17 leaflets. Fruit round. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices per 100.

English Walnut or Madeira Nut. *Juglans regia.* Native of Persia. Very fine oval fruit. 50 cts. to \$1.

Japan Walnut. *Juglans Japonica.* A valuable variety from northern Japan; nuts produced in



FILBERT.

clusters of 15 to 20 on a stem; resembling Pecans; flavor like Butternut; sweet; tree very productive; bears young. A valuable acquisition. \$1 to \$2 each; \$10 to \$20 per dozen.

Almonds. Sweet Hard Shell. 50 cts. to \$1.

Almonds. Soft Shell or Paper Shell. 50 cts.

Figs. This delicious fruit can be successfully grown by covering the trees in winter, or removing them with ball of earth to a cold cellar and replanting in the spring. The best varieties are ANGELIQUE, BLACK ISCHIA, BLACK PROVENCE, BROWN ISCHIA, CASTLE KENNEDY, DATTA-TO, EARLY VIOLET, MADELINE, MONACO, PARADISO, PREGUSSATA, QUEEN'S FIG, RUBADO, SIG-NOVA BIANCA, TROJANO, TURKEY, WHITE GENOA. Strong, well-rooted plants, 50 cts. to \$1. Special prices per 100.

New American Mulberry. *Morus Americana.* Fruit large and of fine quality. 50 cts. to \$1.

White Mulberry. *Morus alba.* A native of China. Medium size; fruit pinkish white. 50 cts.

Downing Everbearing Mulberry. *Morus Downingii.* Fine fruit and of rapid growth. 50 cts. to \$1.

Japanese Mulberry. *Morus Japonica.* A rapid grower. Bears large quantities of fine sweet fruit. 35 cts. to \$1.

Russian Mulberry. A rapid growing hardy sort. 35 cts. to \$1. Low prices per 100.

Olives. *Olivæ.* Good trees of the best oil and pickling varieties, in quantity. Prices on application.

Oranges, Grape Fruits and Lemons. *Citrus Fruits.* Standard trees of leading varieties; 2 to 5 feet, \$5 to \$10 per dozen. Low prices per 100. Dwarf or low-branched trees suitable for fruit-house culture, \$10 to \$20 per dozen.

American Persimmons. *Diospyros Virginiana.* Flowers small yellowish white. Well-known in the South for its fruit. 35 cts. to \$1.

Japanese Persimmon. *Diospyros Japonica.* Large fine fruit. Tree not hardy north of Philadelphia. 50 cts. to \$1.

Grass Seed.

ALL GRASS SEED, whether for LAWNS, GOLF LINKS, FIELD, FARM or PASTURE purposes, should be the best of its kind; thoroughly well cleaned and in perfectly fresh condition when sown.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE INCREASED DEMAND for reliable seeds special facilities are offered in furnishing the very best mixtures, and all of the staple kinds of seed in any quantities that may be desired, and at lowest current prices.

MUCH CARE is exercised in having all seeds pure and fully up to the specified grade, alike as to quality and condition.

SPECIAL FORMULAS of Lawn, GOLF LINK or FIELD SEEDS are furnished at lowest prices.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A SATISFACTORY LAWN the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance. Even with the most careful preparation of the soil a velvety turf, which is always such an attractive object, cannot be secured without clean, sound, germinating seed.

THE SOIL should be in good fertile condition, well drained and rolled before and after seeding, so that an even surface may be secured, and the seed pressed firmly into the ground.

AS A RULE early Spring seeding during March or April and in moist weather is preferable.

MANY LAWNS ARE INJURED by too close cutting during the summer months; and as a rule too frequent cutting is also injurious.

IN EARLY SPRING a top dressing or good fertilizer is always beneficial; and a well established lawn well cared for should remain in satisfactory condition for years.

FOR NEW LAWNS 5 to 6 bush. per acre are required. In renovating old lawns from 1 to 3 bush. per acre.

THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY SELECTED MIXTURES are made up from pure, fresh seed of the best perennial kinds for producing an even, continuous and permanent lawn.

CHOICE LAWN GRASS SEED. A superior mixture, equal to the best grade quoted by some houses. \$3.75 per bush. of 15 lbs.

EXTRA CHOICE LAWN GRASS SEED. An extra choice mixture. The very best. \$4.50 per bush.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURE FOR SHADED PLACES. A special mixture for growing under trees or in shaded situations. \$4.50 per bush.

GOLF LINK GRASS SEED.

THE PLEASURE to be derived from a game of golf depends largely upon the quality of the turf on the links, etc. Golfers all realize how impossible it is to do themselves justice over a course of poor turf.

A SMOOTH AND SPRINGY SURFACE can only be obtained by sowing the proper seed that will give the desired results and stand well the wear and tear of constant usage.

NOT INFREQUENTLY by the use of inferior seed or of a mixture unsuited to the native soil a golf course presents an unattractive appearance for an entire season.

THE MIXTURE and quality of seed for Putting Greens are also of equal importance.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIALY PREPARED MIXTURES may be relied upon as containing the finest and cleanest seeds obtainable for the purposes mentioned, and have given excellent satisfaction wherever used:

GOLF LINKS MIXTURE. The best mixture for "FAIR GREEN," OUTLYING GROUNDS, POLO GROUNDS etc., \$2.50 per bush. of 15 lbs.

PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE. The very best for PUTTING GREEN, TERRACES AND EMBANKMENTS, \$5 per bush.

Special formulæ of GOLF LINK SEED will be quoted on request.

FIELD, MEADOW AND PASTURE GRASS SEED.

NEARLY ALL OF THE HARDY GRASSES for field purposes will succeed well sown either in early Spring, or in September or early October in Autumn.

OF THE MANY VARIETIES of these field grasses the selection should be made as adapted to the soil, altitude, etc., as the varieties that succeed on high and dry grounds, or sandy soil, are not adapted to low grounds where clay or heavy soil predominates.

FROM THE LARGE NUMBER OF VARIETIES a special mixture of a few of the hardest and best kinds usually gives the best results.

THESE SPECIAL MIXTURES FOR NEW PASTURES, for RENOVATING OLD PASTURES and for HAY and PERMANENT PASTURES, are furnished at \$2.50 and \$3 per bush. of 15 lbs., and at special prices in quantity.

AS THE PRICES of these field grasses vary, quotation for all the leading kinds, such as the BLUE GRASS, BENT GRASS, FESCUE, ORCHARD GRASS, TIMOTHY, RED and WHITE CLOVER, RED TOP, RYE GRASS, etc., will be quoted upon application.

Aquatic Plants.

HARDY WATER LILIES and Aquatic plants have become a feature in many public and private grounds. They are easily grown. The flowers are of all colors, delightfully fragrant, and are in bloom from early spring until frost. Both in flower and foliage these plants are unique and interesting.

THE HARDY KINDS may be planted during May or early June, and either put in tubs with 2 or 3 inches covering of good soil, or planted in the bottom of the pond and slightly covered with mud.

THE BEST RESULTS obtain where there is still, warm water, sunshine and rich soil,—the conditions usually met with in small natural ponds and sluggish streams. The hardy varieties planted in natural ponds require no protection in winter. The roots of the tender varieties can be packed in moist soil and kept in cellar or under benches of a green house with not less than 50 degrees temperature.

PRICES: Strong flowering roots of the best hardy *Nelumbium*, *ALBUM GRANDIFLORUM*, *KERMESINUM*, *LUTEUM*, *SPECIOSUM* (Egyptian Lotus), *STRIATUM*, *ROSEUM*, etc., \$10 to \$25 per dozen, according to size and variety. Hardy *Nymphaeas*, leading varieties, *ALBA CANDIDISSIMA*, *CHROMATELLA*, *GIGANTEA*, *ODORATA*, *ROSEA*, *SUPERBA*, *TUBEROSA*, etc., \$5 to \$15 per dozen.

Nymphaeas, tender varieties, *COLUMBIANUM*, *DEVONIENSIS*, *DENTATA*, *RUBRA*, *ZANZIBARENSIS*, *VICTORIA REGIA*, etc., \$2 to \$5 each.

OTHER AQUATIC PLANTS are also supplied at reasonable prices.



VICTORIA REGIA AND OTHER WATER LILIES.

Miscellaneous Plants, Etc.

HAVING MANY correspondents in the different European countries and with the leading growers and collectors in this country, nearly all varieties of hardy Trees and Plants in commerce not noted in this catalogue can be furnished at reasonable prices.



Permit me to thank you for the very business-like manner in which the contract for nursery stock has been filled. I have examined all the goods and find them entirely satisfactory, and up to specifications in every particular. The goods shipped last spring are all doing well except some ninety trees out of several thousand received.

Great Neck, L. I.

A. L.

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